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LEAGUE CRITICS NOW INVITED TO OUTLINE VIEWS

President Wilson's Opponents in
the United States Senate Are
Asked to Submit Proposed
Amendments to Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Following President Wilson's de-
parture for Paris, and the Lodge
manifesto indicating the strength of
the opposition in the United States
Senate to the League of Nations, Ad-
ministration forces in Washington de-
termined on Wednesday that the best
way of disarming the opposition and
winning their support was to lend
consideration to opposition views and
see if the objections raised could not
be met without weakening the pro-
posed League of Nations. This was
the all important development of
Wednesday.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from
Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign
Relations Committee of the Senate
in the Sixty-fifth Congress, approached
Philander C. Knox, Senator from
Pennsylvania, formerly Attorney-Gen-
eral of the United States and Sec-
retary of State, as well as an influ-
ential member of the Foreign Relations
Committee, and asked him to submit,
as clearly as possible, his views on
the League of Nations, as well as the
objections he saw to its adoption by
the United States Senate.

Asked if he came as the emissary of
anyone, Senator Hitchcock refused to
say that he was acting on behalf of
some one more closely connected with
the Administration.
The important development lies in
the fact that the supporters of the
League of Nations apparently realize
the tremendous importance of the
Lodge manifesto. It cannot be ex-
plained away, and it is felt that it is
the part of wisdom to take cognizance
of the viewpoint of men who are not
opposed to a League of Nations as
such, but who desire that amendments
should be adopted to meet alleged
potential objections.

Views May Be Considered

Senator Knox is regarded as pecu-
liarly qualified to advise on the legal
and diplomatic aspects of the docu-
ment, and it is entirely possible that
his views will be presented to the
Peace Conference. Senator Knox did
not go on record as to what he would
do, but the move is welcomed as the
first indication of an attempt to close
the breach between the President and
his opponents on this issue.

Much of the criticism leveled at the
League of Nations centered around the
recognition given the self-governing
dominions of the British Empire in the
proposed League of Nations. The im-
plication at all times was that Great
Britain and her dominions would have
five votes in the league, that would
constitute a voting power out of pro-
portion to the one vote of the United
States, and that they would therefore
sway the councils of the league in a
way that might, under certain con-
tingencies, prove detrimental to the
interests of the United States.

This argument, as Senator Hitch-
cock pointed out on Wednesday, is
based on the assumption that the na-
tional and international problems of
these powerful units of the British
Empire are part and parcel of a pro-
gram originated in Downing Street
and adopted in Westminster. This
fallacy, said Senator Hitchcock, ought
to be dispelled once and for all, and
once it is dispelled the argument
against the voting power of the British
Empire in the League of Nations will
lose whatever force it had.

The recognition given the domi-
nions, the Nebraska Senator said, is the
strongest guarantee that the United
States can have that its ideas on many
domestic and international questions
shall prevail and become the policy
of the League of Nations in dealing
with matters of world interest. These
dominions, it was pointed out, have
all problems of their own, and in many
cases these are more akin to the prob-
lems of the United States than they
are to the specific problems of the
United Kingdom.

Australia, South Africa and Canada
have immigration problems, for in-
stance, which are practically similar
to that of the United States, and it
is a matter of record that when Japan
made terrific efforts in Paris to secure
the adoption of right to citizenship,
irrespective of race, the representa-
tives of the dominions stood shoulder
to shoulder with the delegates of the
United States and foiled the maneuver
of the great oriental power.

Occidental Domination

In this relation, Japan has for years
adopted the policy of maintaining the
utmost secrecy in connection with
her naval and military preparations.
This, it was pointed out, must all go
by the board, as English-speaking
races will demand that there be no
secrecy in regard to such a vital mat-
ter. Friends of the League of Nations
regard it as almost unthinkable that
these dominions, which are to have a
vote, should do other than side with
the United States on any policy where
the United States could not see eye
to eye with Japan. Great Britain
would be virtually compelled, it is
believed, in practically all cases, to
act in accordance with her powerful
dominions.

Again, France is desirous of main-
taining a rather large standing army.
This was not viewed with favor, either

by the United States or by the domi-
nions referred to. In each case there
was no sympathy whatever for con-
scription, even as an occasional, much
less a permanent, institution.

The term "British-Wilson" applied
to the league in a disparaging manner
by its critics is, in the view of its
friends, one of the best things that
could be said about it.

The breach between the two ends
of Pennsylvania Avenue—the Capitol
and the White House—has two gen-
eral characteristics. One set of op-
ponents relates to the purely political
phases of the issue between the Pres-
ident and the Republican leaders in
the Senate over the League of Na-
tions constitution. The other trouble,
and there is a considerable number
of them, concern the state of the
country resulting from the failure of
Congress to enact at the last mo-
ment needed and emergency legisla-
tion providing money for the conduct
of the governments. Then, corollary
to both situations, is the question
whether the President will be forced
after all to call a special session of
Congress to meet the economic de-
mands of the government.

It was not to be expected that the
senators who signed the pledge
against the League of Nations plan
would have very many words of praise
for the President's New York speech.
His declaration that everybody save
the politicians opposed to him knows
the feeling of the world, has intensi-
fied a relation already strained to the
limit, and it now seems a certainty
that the country is to witness a par-
liamentary and political contest that
will surpass, both in interest and in-
tensity, any that has heretofore taken
place. The country is to be made the
forum of discussions in which the
President will be attacked, and in
recognition of the fact that the rank
and file of the people are in favor of
some form of universal control to
prevent wars, the Republican speak-
ers will direct their attacks more
against the President than the league
proposition itself.

President Fortified

It now appears that the reason why
the President refused to call an extra
session is revealed in his New York
speech. He made it clear that the
League of Nations plan will be part
and parcel of the treaty of peace, and
so closely interwoven into it that it
will be impossible to ratify one with-
out ratifying the other. In other
words, when it comes before the Sen-
ate, that ratifying body will be pre-
sented with the responsibility of either
delaying the establishment of peace
in the world or of making it an im-
mediate reality. So it appears that the
President desires to prevent that dis-
cussion and the creation of further
opposition which he feels would result
if an extra session were called, and
prefers to hold his political enemies
in leash until such time as he shall
return and place them in a position
that will force them to do his will.

Now, on the other hand—and herein
lies the deeply interesting feature of
the situation—certain contingencies
may arise that may force the President
to call an extra session to prevent an
economic crisis in the country. This,
his political foes declare, would mark
the defeat of his policy. Some of the
politicians opposed to the President, it
is contended, are concerned more in
defeating him than in providing for
the country, while the President him-
self has taken the chance of placing
vital matters in jeopardy in the resolve
to defeat his enemies. Indeed, he ab-
solves himself from responsibility and
places it all on the shoulders of those
who oppose him. So between the two
the immediate interests of the govern-
ment lie.

Governors Propose Action

The domestic situation is so serious
that it caused a discussion and resolu-
tion in the governors' conference on
Wednesday demanding that the Pres-
ident call an extra session to provide
necessary funds.

Three hundred street cleaners in the
capital were dismissed on Wednesday
because of the failure of Congress to
pass the General Deficiency Bill. The
district commissioners were unable to
determine how money could be raised
to pay the employees. So Washington
streets, ordinarily spotless, are to be
neglected. The law prohibits the bor-
rowing of money by the commissioners,
even in an emergency.

Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania
Railroad Company, regards the failure
of Congress to pass the \$750,000,000
appropriation for the railroads' revolv-
ing fund as placing the operation of
the roads in jeopardy. He does not
see how the roads can be operated any
length of time.
At a crisis in the country when an
immediate effective agency must be
maintained to solve the unemploy-
ment problem that has resulted from
the demobilization of the army, a sit-
uation that is growing more serious
daily, the United States Employment
Service is left without funds for its
maintenance. Labor Department of-
ficials said on Wednesday that this
service, which had just become well
established in one of the most impor-
tant phases of government work at
this critical time, cannot continue
more than 20 days longer. In that time
550 men and women who have been
working in that department will lose
their positions here, and throughout
the field 5000 others who have been
placed in the unemployed in positions
will be dismissed.

The War Labor Board of the De-
partment of Labor will also be se-
riously affected, unless financial aid can
be given it from the special war fund
in the hands of the President.

Aside from special appropriations
for the Census Bureau, the Light-
house Service, the Coast and Geodetic
Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries,
the Department of Commerce is only
slightly impaired.

COTTON EXCHANGES CLOSED FOR A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The New
York Cotton Exchange suspended op-
erations on Wednesday because of lack
of understanding of the new law which
went into effect with President Wil-
son's signing of the bill to amend the
Lever Cotton Futures Act, a rider to
the Wheat Guarantee Bill. It is ex-
pected that the exchange will reopen
this morning. Similar action was said
to have been taken in the New Orleans
Cotton Exchange.

READJUSTMENT IS PLEGGED QUICKLY

Governors and Mayors of the
United States, in Conference,
Take an Optimistic View of
National Industrial Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The report of the Committee on
Resolutions, which was to embody the
sentiment of the conference of Gov-
ernors and Mayors that has been in
session here for three days, was not
adopted on Wednesday without con-
siderable opposition. To a large ex-
tent it contained the views expressed
the day before by Gov. James M. Cox
of Ohio, the chairman of the committee,
other members being Gov. Theodore
G. Bilbo of Mississippi, Mayor Andrew
J. Peters of Boston, George F. Pea-
body of New York City and Mayor
George L. Baker of Portland, Oregon.

The section in the reported resolu-
tions which aroused the greatest op-
position was that on street railway
companies. Referring to the increases
in wages made during the war through
the intervention of the federal govern-
ment, the report stated that corpora-
tions had found themselves bound
by certain limitations in the way of
franchise contracts with munici-
palities, the result being that oper-
ating expenses have increased, but
rates of fare have not. "We disclaim
any disposition to trespass on the
rights of municipalities," said the re-
port, "but it is our earnest recom-
mendation that the federal govern-
ment continue its helpful offices with
the view of averting serious conse-
quences in the financial affairs of public
utilities."

Mayors from Milwaukee, Minne-
apolis, Kansas City and other places
protested against this intrusion of
the federal government into state af-
fairs, and a motion was made to strike
the section from the report, but it was
lost.

Recommendations Made

Other recommendations made by the
committee were:
That the railroads should undertake
the work of betterment, and purchase
supplies and employ labor.

That the national government should
create some organization to serve as
a guide and aid by approving price
schedules on materials, revealing
facts and figures upon which an honest
calculation can be made.

That freight rates on all road ma-
terials and building materials should
be reduced.
That the highest speed possible be
maintained in making prompt pay-
ment in the termination of war con-
tracts, thus releasing capital for private
business.

That the government announce as
soon as possible its policy as to the
disposal of raw materials on hand.
That the federal government continue
its survey of the natural re-
sources of the country.

That the useless waste of material
be ended and human energy directed
along the lines of modern development.
That the federal government main-
tain public employment agencies.

That some committee be formed
through which community thought can
be clear to the several branches of the
national government.

That in mustering out the soldiers,
they be returned to the local draft
boards in their resident counties. They
might be assigned to military estab-
lishments and then to the local au-
thorities named. Re-entrance upon
private life would then come under
the more favorable opportunities of
early employment.

That memorials to heroic deeds of
the war take the form of community
utilities, educational and otherwise.
No recommendation was made as to
any adjustments in the wage scale.
"That, if it is to come at all," the re-
port stated, "should be in consequence
of a reduced cost of living."

Note of Confidence

"Regardless of certain disordered
conditions recited by delegates to this
conference, its outstanding feature,
nevertheless, has been a militant note
of confidence in our governmental and
industrial stability," concluded the re-
port. "The world in part is to be re-
built. The patriotism, resource, inge-
nuity and unselfish spirit of our
people saved it from destruction, and
what these elements have accom-
plished in protection, they will guar-
antee in preservation. We face the
future, firm in the belief that the Al-
mighty intends all things well and that
there remains for us and the genera-
tions to come full compensation for
the service given and the sacrifice
made in the support of the ideals of
democracy."

URGENT DECISIONS AWAIT PREMIER'S RETURN TO FRANCE

Mr. Lloyd George Called Upon
to Settle Important Questions
—Anti-Saloon League's Pro-
posals Before the Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr.
Lloyd George is expected tonight from
London. He will immediately get into
touch with the other delegates and
will have an interview with Colonel
House. The arrival of the British
Premier is anxiously awaited, for the
conference grows every hour that the
situation demands immediate decisions,
which call for the recognized states-
manship and ability of the British
Premier. A great deal of spade work
has been accomplished during his ab-
sence, and it will be a matter of his
picking up the threads and arriving,
together with M. Clemenceau, at such
conclusions as can be reached without
President Wilson.

The fate of the League of Nations
scheme in the United States is being
anxiously watched by the French, who
of late have rallied to the scheme as
providing the only hope of security,
and they insist that the duties of the
league will be more or less onerous,
according as the final terms of Ger-
many's disarmament are both drastic
and properly carried out.

"We do not intend to demand from
Germany anything contrary to the
League of Nations," says L'Homme
Libre. "From a firm application of
the new armistice, we expect the secu-
rity of France and the normal work-
ing of the league. Let us not lose
sight of the fact that Germany can
perfectly well live free and indepen-
dent and prosperous without an army
in a pacific and organized Europe.
Let us not forget that Germany, in
spite of the revolutionary movements,
remains persuaded that her former
masters were in the right."

Among the subjects which the con-
ference will have to consider before
the sittings in the Salon de L'Horloge
conclude, is a set of important pro-
posals placed before the delegates by
the Anti-Saloon League of America.
The memorial, presented by the dele-
gates, requests affirmative action be
taken by the conference paving the
way for the effective prohibition of
liquor traffic among the native races,
to which the conference does not ac-
cording to the report, determine their
own form of government. It urges that
no nation to which the right of self-
government is accorded shall be lim-
ited in any manner in respect to its
right to prohibit the traffic in, or im-
portation of intoxicants or narcotic
drugs. The memorial further requests
the absolute prohibition of the liquor
traffic within the Liberian Republic
and the establishment and mainte-
nance of an international bureau for
the investigation of facts regarding the
effects of the liquor traffic on the wel-
fare of nations, and the publication of
such facts, the expense of the bureau
being undertaken by the League of
Nations.

Relief of Austria Discussed

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The
Supreme War Council issued the fol-
lowing communiqué today:
"The Allied Supreme War Council
met on Wednesday, March 5, at 3
o'clock. The chairman brought to the
notice of the council various questions
relative to the plan of action for future
sessions."

"The question of the relief of Aus-
tria and Hungary was then discussed.
"Mr. Vosenitch, Montenegrin Min-
ister at Washington, then set forth in
the name of King Nicholas the point
of view of the royal government on
the situation and future of Montene-
gro."

"The next meeting will take place
tomorrow, Thursday, at 3 p. m."

Rivers Commission's Progress

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The
Inter-Allied Commission on Ports,
Waterways and Railways considered
last night the draft of the convention
for the international régime of rivers,
as submitted by a sub-committee. After
discussion, the articles dealing with
the method of applying the ideas were
agreed upon and referred to the edit-
ing committee.

John W. Davis Accompanies Premier
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Mr. Lloyd George, who left London to-
day for Paris, was accompanied by
John W. Davis, the American Amba-
sador, and Mrs. Davis.

BILL TO ADMIT WOMEN TO PRACTICE OF LAW

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tues-
day)—A bill to enable women to prac-
tice as barristers and solicitors has
been made public. It does not apply
to Ireland or Scotland.

MINERS VOTE FOR LABOR PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MURPHYSBORO, Illinois.—South-
ern Illinois labor unions have taken
a referendum vote on the proposal
to form an Independent Labor Party.
The whole district is covered with
mining towns. It is heavily unionized,
and that far the sentiment reported
seems to be almost unanimous in fa-
vor of forming a new party.

JEWISH PARTIES TO HELP POLISH NATION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The Christian Science Monitor is au-
thoritatively informed that a meeting
last week of all Jewish parties in
Galicia with the exception of the
Zionist party, resolved that the par-
ties in question should unite in one
democratic party, which would offer
to the Polish nation its entire support
in public affairs.

LARGE PROFITS ARE DISCLOSED IN COAL

British Coal Commission Hears
How Coal Profits Rose Dur-
ing the War and Benefit Felt
by Work of the Controller

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Evidence given at yesterday's sitting
of the Coal Commission showed the
enormous profits made by the coal
trade during the last five years and
the fluctuating character of the in-
dustry. The coal output since 1913 de-
creased from 270,000,000 tons to 218-
000,000 tons in 1918, while profits in-
creased during the same period from
£13,000,000 to £39,000,000.

The principal evidence was given
by Arthur Lewis Dickinson, chairman
of the Finance Board and Financial
Adviser to the Coal Controller. Evi-
dence showed the deadly effect of the
submarine on the South Wales export
trade, resulting in the stagnation of
coal distribution owing to the traffic
having to pass through the Severn
Tunnel, and the improvement of the
position when unity of control was in-
troduced under the Coal Controller.

Asked by Sidney Webb regarding
the September quarter 1918, when
profits had risen £25,000,000 over the
pre-war figure, Mr. Dickinson admitted
that if profits had been pooled,
the price need not have gone up,
the consumer, in effect, having had
to pay for the collieries working at a
loss.

Mr. Webb and Sir Leo Chiozza
Money asked questions about the
large profit received by coal owners,
when a member pointed out that al-
though the industry was yielding large
profits, coal owners were not receiv-
ing them.

Evidence was given showing that
the miners' demand for a six-hour day
would result in 20 per cent reduction
of the hours, which would increase
the cost 25, 7d. per ton, and increase
wages another 4s., making a total in-
crease of 6s. 7d. per ton.

In answer to Frank Hodges, sec-
retary of the Miners Federation, Mr.
Lewis Dickinson stated that he could
not explain the reason why the cost of
coal was lower in Durham than in
South Wales, where the hours were
longer. Evidence was taken as to
how a reduction of hours from eight
to six would reduce the output 20
per cent, and Sir Richard Redmayne,
chief inspector of mines, entered into
a long and involved calculation as to
how the figure was reached. Sir Leo
Chiozza Money submitted that the
eight-hour commission of 1907 took
copious evidence on the subject and
inferred that the owners' expectation
that the output would be greatly re-
duced in consequence had not been
realized.

Robert Smillie, president of the
Miners Federation, submitted that the
miners' wages were regulated by the
ability to pay of the poorest mines,
and that, under private ownership, it
was not always possible to keep prices
up. He asked, if the mines were state-
owned, would it not be possible to as-
sist the worst situated mines, rather
than to shut them down? Was it not

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better to develop the worst mine than
to lose coal?

Answering Sir Leo Money, Mr. Dick-
inson said that if he had known all
that he now knew, he did not think the
coal controller would have advanced
the coal price half a crown per ton.

Dr. J. C. Stamp, a member of the
council of the Royal Statistical So-
ciety, and assistant secretary of the
Board of Inland Revenue, was the next
witness, his evidence showing that the
coal owners before the war had lacked
enterprise in developing by-products.
He was not prepared to say, however,
that the miners had a greater grievance
in this respect than workers in
other industries.

Replying to further questions, he
stated that the coal industry was a
very difficult one to put money into.
The average profit before the war was
between 9 and 10 per cent, but in the
mining industry, rather lower than 9
per cent.

William Alexander Lee, secretary
of the Coal Mines Department, gave
evidence that they might have to face
American competition in coal export,
especially in the Mediterranean mar-
ket, unless British export regulations
were altered.

PARTING ADVICE TO TROOPS FOR RHINE

British War Minister Gives In-
structions to Young Soldiers
Setting Out for Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary for
War, has sent the following message
to the young soldiers in the battalions
proceeding to the Rhine:

"You are about to proceed to Ger-
many to form a part of the British
Army keeping its watch by the Rhine.
until the Germans have agreed to and
carry out our just terms of peace.
Your period of training has been com-
pleted and you are in every respect
fit to undertake the serious duties of
active service.

"The bridgeheads you will be guard-
ing will enable the Allies at any mo-
ment to move swiftly into Germany
in case of the failure of the enemy to
comply with our rightful conditions.

"I am confident that you will bear
yourself with modesty and with dis-
cipline, observing at all times a correct
demeanor toward the inhabitants who
should neither be treated with harsh-
ness nor familiarity. I am sure that
at any moment you can discharge any
duty that may be entrusted to you.

"The increases of pay which have
lately been given to the armies of
occupation ought to enable you young
soldiers in the course of a year to
put by a sum of money which will
be a substantial help to you in com-
ing out of the army and the means of
making a good start in civil life.

"Special arrangements will be made
to help you continue your education
and to fit you to take your places in
civil and industrial life on your re-
turn."

"There will be good opportunities
for athletic sport and games, in which
I hope you will try to excel so that
it will not be all work and no play.
"Lastly, you will realize that you are
in a special sense the inheritors of the
glories won by the British armies and
that you are chosen to uphold in your
own persons and by your daily con-
duct their high traditions of bravery
and fair play. I wish you God speed,
fine adventure, and a swift return."

SIX SHIPS COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SAGINAW, Michigan.—With six
ships just completed, and six more on
the ways, the Saginaw Shipbuilding
Company has increased its capitaliza-
tion from \$500,000 to \$750,000. The
yard has received contracts for 18
more 3500-ton vessels for the govern-
ment.

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asked what he himself was getting, the clerk, who had a family to support, answered, "Fourteen dollars."

Attitude of Employers

What seemed to puzzle Mr. Healey most was why more employers did not consent to sit around the same table with representatives of their employees and thresh out questions relating to wages and working conditions. He seemed to resent what he evidently was convinced was an automatic, selfish attitude on the part of employers, to let all they could and give the workers as little as possible. And he protested, too, against the inclination on the part of the employers and opponents of organized labor to regard as Bolshevik, I. W. W., or Sinn Feiners all those labor leaders who dared to be outspoken in their representation of labor's demands.

Mr. Healey and his interviewer discussed the question which, after considerable investigation into labor conditions, has been found to underlie the whole labor problem. This question grows out of the present condition under which an attempt is made to pay the worker a living wage only, a wage providing for his working days, but ignoring his requirements in the days he does not work, days in which he is frequently cast into actual need by the temporary stoppage of his earning power. This condition, coupled with the fact that the cost of living continues to rise, places the worker in the position of continually trying to catch up with his expenses. The question, therefore, seems to be: How are labor and capital going to arrive at some scheme of distribution of wealth by which the laborer will be relieved of the continuous necessity of striving and striving for more?

More Living Wage Not Enough

It must be confessed that the answer to this question was not made any clearer by the conversation at the Marlborough. That conversation, as has been said, brought out some of labor's chief grievances against employers, especially on the ground of profiteering. It illustrated labor's conviction that capital controls the press, and wields it for its own ends. It illustrated, as well, the workman's belief that the holders of wealth are invariably selfish, determined to pile gold on gold, sometimes even ruthlessly disdainful of demands on the part of labor which, in common justice, should be granted. But as to the means by which capital and labor are to be brought together so that the laborer may be freed from the necessity of striking frequently for better pay and working conditions, the conference was not fruitful.

Mr. Healey was determined in demanding that organized labor's services in the war should not be repaid now by a profiteering policy on the part of the employers. He asked for justice for the laboring man: not a living wage merely, but a wage affording the workman an opportunity to enjoy proper recreation and to assure his children a good education. For it is through education of the children, in the public schools, he said, that the next generation of organized labor is going to learn how to use its brains intelligently. There was more individual thinking in the world now, he pointed out, than there used to be. Men were thinking things out for themselves; they were not so willingly playing the rôle of sheep following any leader at all as formerly. And as intelligence was allowed to expand among the rank and file of organized labor, the worker would be lifted into greater progress; his ballot would have more weight, and he would be better able to cope with injustice, and against the profiteering which, he believes, is now keeping him in a state of continual unrest.

AGREEMENT MAY END HARBOR STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Committees representing the United States Railroad Administration and the Marine Workers' Affiliation held a conference with James L. Hughes, confederator of the Federal Department of Labor, on Wednesday afternoon, after which Mr. Hughes issued a statement to the effect that very satisfactory progress had been made toward ending the strike, and that another meeting would be held this morning.

A few ferry boats, including municipal ferries to Staten Island, were running during the day on Wednesday. It was thought that the number would be still further increased by today. It was said, however, that many truck loads of foodstuffs had been brought into Manhattan in the early morning.

Union officials announced that the strikers have volunteered to man pleasure boats today in order that friends and relatives of the men of the twenty-seventh division may go down the harbor to meet the home-coming troops.

LINKING UP LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—The Labor Party Press Bureau, commenting on the appointment of a joint sub-committee of the parliamentary party and the national executive, to develop closer working arrangements between the two bodies, explains that the need for such cooperation has been deeply felt for a long time, and it is realized that the next election will very largely be fought upon the work of the party in opposition. The party, so far from being in any sense discouraged by the results of the last election, is taking up its work with enthusiasm and determination. Most of the members of the parliamentary party, though new to the House of Commons, are experienced trade union administrators, and by no means amateurs in debate.

STRIKE IN CUBA SPREADS

HAVANA, Cuba.—The general strike which began at midnight on Tuesday was spreading on Wednesday into the interior of Cuba. Reports were received that the sugar factories might be involved.

WORKERS OF BERLIN DIVIDED ON STRIKE

General Strike Proclaimed by Bare Majority—Troops Re- main Loyal to Government— Threaten Suppressive Measures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A general strike has now been proclaimed in Berlin, as the result of a decision by a bare majority at Monday's sitting of the Berlin workers' and soldiers' councils. The resolution passed thanks to the support given it by the Independent Socialists, but the Majority Socialists and Democrats opposed it, and as these largely represent the labor union element in the district, it remains to be seen whether the strike will prove more than partial. In any case, the food supply and certain other necessary services were expressly excluded from the strike. Postal transport and other services are involved, however, and these ceased on Monday night. In the newspaper world, the strike in the offices of the Scherl, Ullstein and Mosse companies began some days previously, but is declared to be solely concerned with wages, not politics. The streets have assumed the restless aspect they were in in January, and some rioting has already occurred.

The government has replied by a proclamation of martial law, and Herr Gustav Noske, who has been given executive power, has proclaimed a determination to punish all breaches of the peace most severely. The government has also taken precaution to occupy the arsenals at Spandau, and apparently still commands the loyalty of the troops, although the Berlin naval division has now definitely gone over to the communists.

Meanwhile, a semi-official report on the situation elsewhere states that Munich is now calm, although martial law is being maintained for the present. In Halle, the government troops have made further progress against the Spartacists, who still retain certain strongholds, while in Leipzig both the general strike and the bourgeois counter-strike continue. It is claimed, however, that the strike movement is subsiding somewhat in Thuringia, where the miners in the Altenburg-Menschwitz district have everywhere resumed work.

Further reports state that martial law has been proclaimed at Thun owing to the disorders there, while fighting between the Spartacists and the government troops has occurred in Königsberg.

Government's Change of Plan

WEIMAR, Germany (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The government this evening decided at the last moment, as the result of new information concerning the strikes in Berlin and the situation generally, not to have Parliament take a recess, as was generally intended, but to continue its sessions indefinitely.

LAWRENCE STRIKERS HOLD MASS MEETING

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—A large throng of striking textile workers, estimated at nearly 10,000, participated in a mass meeting here on Wednesday afternoon, and after this meeting the crowd stoned two street cars and two shots were fired. At the meeting, held on private land, James M. McDonald, of the Boston Workers' Union, attacked President Wilson as a "leader of the capitalists" and he advocated a four-hour working day.

The call of the strike committee for a meeting of business men resulted in 100 shopkeepers and other business men who were not considered representative of the business circle of the city gathering in Lexington Hall on Wednesday. Resolutions were passed giving financial and moral support to the strikers. The attendance was mostly of representatives of alien nationalities.

The strikers have begun a movement for the recall of Peter Carr, alderman and commissioner of public safety, according to an announcement from Thomas G. Connolly, counsel for the strike committee.

Academy Instructor Resigns

ANDOVER, Massachusetts.—The resignation of Bernard M. Allen, instructor in Latin at Phillips Academy since 1893, was announced on Wednesday. Mr. Allen was with a party of Comrades of the World, which was dispersed by the Lawrence police when it attempted a parade during a visit to that city recently. Members of the party said their purpose was to investigate textile strike conditions in Lawrence.

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Declaring that the most acute danger in sight, that the two English-speaking nations, the British Empire and the United States, had to face was the bitter antagonism between labor and capital, Mr. T. Shailer Weston, president of the New Zealand Employers' Federation, delivered an interesting address on "Capital and Labor" before the annual conference of the federation in Wellington.

The president said that the people who looked upon the end of the war as the beginning of the millennium would be disappointed. The world would have to face the economic competition of Germany and Austria, whose peoples would have to be content with a standard of living and small wages, and that of Japan, a

country which had accumulated large stores of capital and was opening up new avenues of trade as a direct result of the war. To meet this competition highly paid workers would have to learn that high wages must be accompanied by high efficiency. On the employers' part, methods of management and manufacture would have to be constantly reviewed and brought up to date, and in some industries they might have to be content with a smaller return for capital than they had enjoyed in more prosperous times.

Mr. Weston emphasized the fact that employers and employees would require more mutual trust, and in order to obtain this there would have to be a radical change in their mental attitude toward each other. No scheme could be permanently effective which did not produce this result. A mutual trust and respect and the scrupulous observance of agreements were essential to a rapprochement between labor and capital.

Analyzing the labor position as he saw it at present, Mr. Weston said that no sooner did a labor leader begin to inspire the smallest feeling of trust and respect among employers, than his followers proceeded to cast him out of office. Unless he had strong character and great courage it was necessary, if he wished to keep himself in power, constantly to stir up industrial friction and strife, and preach, if he did not practice, Bolshevik doctrine. In overcoming the bitter antagonism between employer and employee, every citizen would have to do his part and must not evade his personal responsibility. The worker recognized the necessity for a source of capital, and that labor without its aid was impotent—if he gave a full and unstinted effort—then the capitalist on his part must be fair and generous in his dealings.

Mr. Weston pointed out that a constant source of complaint by the worker was that he was regarded by the employer as a mere cog in the machine, a piece of mechanism without human feelings or desires. This should be altered. If each employer, said the president, would set his mind to remedying the reasonable grievances of his men and endeavor as far as possible to improve their conditions of life, much could be speedily accomplished. In every business of a permanent nature with a non-fluctuating staff, employers would be well advised to inaugurate some scheme of profit-sharing and establish a superannuation fund.

That Mr. Weston's views, radical as they may have seemed to some old-time employers, were appreciated by his colleagues of the federation, was shown by the fact that he was again chosen president, his fifth year in office.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Enforced medical inspection is one of the things that has been injected into the public schools that does not belong there, in the opinion of Albert E. Leely, a former assistant attorney for the Chicago School Board, who is to act as general counsel for a national public school protective league that is being organized here. A great number of parents, said Mr. Leely, do not believe in miscellaneous physical examinations of children at the public schools without the parents' consent. They take the position that, even granting that medical examinations are desirable, a point which many feel is, in itself, to say the least, debatable, they are at any rate matters for the home and that the parents should be the ones to decide who is to make such examinations. The people have not demanded medical inspection, Mr. Leely continued, but the health departments have usurped that authority. Instances have come to notice where parents have sent word by their children that they wanted no examinations by the school physician, but where they have been disregarded.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAILS FOR FRANCE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Wilson sailed for France on Wednesday morning, on his second trip to the Peace Conference.

The presidential party went aboard the transport George Washington at 1:15 a. m. Shortly after 8 o'clock the steamer swung away from the pier and headed down stream.

The demonstration that attended the President's first departure for Europe was lacking this time. The exact hour of sailing was not generally known, and there were no great crowds massed along the waterfront. The river and the bay were almost bare of shipping, due to the harbor strike.

While the George Washington was lying at her pier at the army port of embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, guards of troops prevented any outsiders approaching, and patrol boats in the North River were ready to warn away any inquisitive craft that might have come near.

SOLDIERS SAID TO CHOOSE EMPLOYMENT

NEW YORK, New York.—Because soldiers returning from France are very particular about the positions they will accept, the task of placing them is much more difficult than obtaining places for civilians, according to Dr. George W. Kirshwey, General Director of Employment in New York State. The result, he said, is that while 56 per cent of the male civilians applying for work are employed, the percentage of discharged fighting men in the same category is only 36.

THE QUESTION OF ADJUSTING WAGES

Chief of United Mine Workers of Illinois Declares That This Issue Will Be Solved by Clear Thought and United Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Labor can find no solution of its problems in "sporadic action or lunatic rebellion," said Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, in a signed statement given out here, adding that, on the contrary, "we must of necessity keep our heads and apply sober, clear thought and practical united action to the problems if they are to be solved in a way that will give us the best results." Mr. Farrington had the following to say regarding the labor situation, particularly with respect to the miners:

"Never before had there been a time when it was necessary that the workers of America keep their heads, as it now is and will be during the days that are ahead; nor has the past ever held such possibilities of success as does the future if they do."

"When our country was at war and the call to service was sounded the organized workers were in the forefront of every patriotic movement and answered every call to service with promptitude, generous and full. Things of ordinary concern were laid aside and every patriotic worker cast his all into the crucible of war to establish democracy and justice in the government of nations. Now that warfare has ceased and peace between nations is in the making it becomes our right and our duty to turn back to the problems of everyday life and devote our time and our energy to the establishment of democracy and justice to industry."

Problems Hard of Solution
"The problems before us are mighty and vital and hard of solution. We cannot hope to settle them by sporadic action or lunatic rebellion. The flame of Bolshevism that, for the first time, is spreading its poisonous vapor throughout the world and luring men to folly and disaster will be of no avail. Instead, it will take a hard, steady pull if we are to succeed."

"With the signing of peace terms will come the termination of our wage agreement, and it behooves us to give thought to the coming of that day, and in order that we may be best prepared it is wise that we give up the chase of fleeting theories and begin to think of things as they really are. The problems of that time will not be theoretical, but real and hard and cold, and they will be solved not by what we may desire, not by the application of theories or disorderly action, but by conditions as they really are or as we may be able to change them. So it is that we must of necessity keep our heads and apply sober, clear thought and practical, united action to the problems if they are to be solved in a way that will give us the best results."

"The great evil of mining is the lack of employment and the absence of uniformity in wages paid as between competing districts. Even now hundreds of thousands of mine workers are feeling the pinch of slackened work, and hunger and want is stalking in their midst and threatening their future. True, it is hoped that industrial activity temporarily suspended will soon resume a normal status, and that the surplus of coal now above ground will soon be consumed and the situation thus be relieved, but even that will not cure the evil from which the mine workers suffer most, and the reason it will not is because the mining industry is fully 50 per cent overdeveloped, which means that there are fully 50 per cent more men employed in the mines of the United States than are necessary to supply the normal demand for coal."

"So long as that condition exists unemployment will exist, and work will be best where wages are lowest as the demand for coal will be largely supplied for districts where it can be purchased the cheapest, with the inevitable result that wages in districts having highest scales will always be threatened by lack of employment."

Six-Hour Day the Goal

"Therefore we must create a condition whereby the having low wages will not have advantages over the districts having high wages when it comes to the number of days worked. Or in other words, we must create a condition whereby a low wage scale will be of no competitive value to an employer when it comes to getting a market for his coal and the only way that can be done is by reducing the hours of labor, and our salvation is in our ability to do so."

"Our goal should be a six-hour day, five days a week, for all miners in the United States with the double shift work on the coal allowed except as necessity may require, and development for increased tonnage should not be considered a necessity. Every atom of strength of the United Mine Workers of America should be employed to accomplish that end and then we should strive to have the government prevent the opening of new operations except as new operations may be needed to supply the demand of coal. If this is done every mine worker will then have a decent chance to earn a decent living, and the matter of equalizing and adjusting wages will be easy of accomplishment, and until it is done unemployment and consequent want and suffering will ever be present among the mine workers of the United States."

INCREASE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Figures made public on Wednesday by the United States Employment Service show a steady increase during the last week in the area of unemployment and in the number of persons without work. The cities with large numbers of job seekers increased to 66 per cent, while the number of unemployed increased to 363,400 or 25,305 over last week.

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Workers' Union will realize that the sheers of the Queensland and New South Wales woolsheds have a keen understanding of their own strength and a nice appreciation of the comforts needed to make a shearing shed into a temporary home. Thus every phase of their work is covered by a motion from some shearing shed, which, if adopted by the convention, will become practically an ultimatum. Higher wages, cheaper food, better accommodation, and shorter hours are the main points to be dealt with. Interesting demands include the provision of shower baths, two bed sheets for each man (the sheets to be washed at the employer's expense at least once a week), spring mattresses to be substituted for board bunks, and all huts for employees to be built at least three feet off the ground and to be surrounded by a circular veranda.

LABOR ATTITUDE ON RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—Questions regarding the rights of the returned soldier were considered at the sixteenth annual convention of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America held in this city. Alexander Ross, M. L. A., president of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, stated that after listening to a large number of speeches in the provincial Legislature, he had come to the conclusion that the Alberta Government was making no effort to cope with the labor situation. He thought the federal government was catering exclusively to the returned men, and while not deprecating this, felt it was necessary to look after those who were being displaced.

In presenting his report, the president, Tom Biggs, referring to strikes, advised that the district as a whole would do well to adopt the non-suspension policy of the international organization, and only in cases of absolute necessity should a strike be resorted to.

Prolonged discussion centered around the question of the abolition of the contract system, and the convention went on record as opposed to it, the members pledging themselves to use every effort in their power to hasten the day of its abolition. A copy of this resolution will be forwarded to all organized bodies throughout Canada and the United States.

Abolition of the bunkhouse system at mining camps was strongly urged, and the government will be petitioned to enact legislation to immediately abolish the bunkhouse system.

Clearly conceding the priority rights of soldiers to new employment and demanding their complete reinstatement in former positions wherever possible was the tenor of a resolution adopted by the convention.

REPORT ON WOMEN WORKERS IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The vast extent to which British women replaced men in industry and commerce during the war is disclosed in a White Paper issued today. Not only did the number of women ordinarily employed show an increase, but over 1,500,000 more came forward to take the places of men.

After making all the necessary deductions and additions, it is calculated that the net increase of female workers employed outside their own homes was 1,200,000.

The largest numerical increases have been in industry, which have drawn in over 500,000 additional female workers, and in commerce, which has drawn in 352,000.

The number of females employed in industrial concerns and government establishments in April, 1918, were: munitions, 701,000; other government industry, 704,000.

The number of females employed in agriculture in July 1914, was 80,000 and it had grown to 115,000 in 1918. Their work is highly commended by the farmers.

In July 1914, there were only some 1500 women employed in banks. Now there are 37,600 engaged in such employment.

CLERKS' UNION IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A new union has been formed in Ottawa composed of clerks and similar employees. This was decided at a recent organization meeting which was addressed by Mr. Tom Moore, the president of the Trades and Labor Congress, and Mr. J. J. Hanley of the Cooks and Waiters International Union, who explained to the meeting the benefits which would accrue to clerks and those similarly employed from the formation of a union. Mr. Moore, while declaring that the hours of work in Ottawa were longer than those in cities of similar proportion and where clerks were given a half holiday every week, added, however, that the labor movement had much more in it than the shortening of hours and the increasing of wages. The aim of labor was to play a more important part in local and national affairs and this was gradually being brought about.

INCREASE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

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WOMAN'S PLACE IN MODERN INDUSTRY

Innovations Due to War-Time Necessities Said to Have Pre- sented Problems Which Must Now Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Women show little disposition to withdraw from the industrial world and go back to housekeeping duties merely, according to Miss Frances Perkins, a member of the New York State Industrial Commission. Miss Perkins was appointed to the commission by Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York. For some time it was doubtful whether the appointment would be confirmed by the State Senate. Women's organizations rallied to her support, however, and the appointment stood.

Questioned by a representative of this office concerning the place of women in industry, particularly in view of the readjustment conditions, Miss Perkins said:

"It seems to me that this is the wisest time, from the point of view of the economic situation, to shorten the hours of labor for women, just because there is this competition for jobs. It makes the work go further, and gives more people a chance at it. It has been proved over and over again during the war that shorter hours of work do not decrease the output. We have become accustomed to the eight-hour day, and it seems to me that it would be very wise to establish it before industry settles down to the old longer hours."

Opportunity for Service

"Having been appointed to the Industrial Commission by the Governor, and confirmed in this appointment by the Senate, which is of opposite political view, I feel that I am peculiarly responsible to the 10,000,000 people of New York State for giving to the work of the commission the very best service that is in me."

"I have devoted most of the adult years of my life to the study of problems involved in labor administration and industrial improvements. The knowledge which I have gained, and the experience which I have had, I now expect to devote entirely to the service of the State."

"I realize that as a member of the Industrial Commission I do not represent any class or any group of interests, and the element which I hope to add to the point of view of the commission is that of a disinterested desire to modify industrial conditions to meet the changing needs of a great industrial community of a great industrial state, where even people who are not directly members of the employing class or the employee class are, nevertheless, dependent upon healthy industry and satisfied labor for their own peace and prosperity."

Problems to Be Solved

"I believe that the great work of the commission at this time lies along constructive lines. The enforcement of the labor law is not its only function. The service which the commission can render to manufacturers, to merchants, and to working people in regard to the solution of problems intensified by reconstruction conditions is, to my mind, the most interesting phase of its whole work."

"Practically every industry is capable of many variations in order to adapt its production to the changing needs of a market. So, too, these industries are capable of variation to adapt them to the needs and the welfare of those who work in the industry. I believe these adaptations are possible under our present economic system, and the Industrial Commission is the important machinery through which such variations can be suggested and details worked out."

SOLDIER EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Captain Robert Pearson, soldiers' representative in the Alberta Legislature, made an earnest address before the House in an endeavor to ascertain definitely what the government proposed doing in regard to the returning soldiers. He had tried to find out the plans of the federal government in this regard, but as with the provincial, had secured no satisfactory information. Captain Pearson referred to the troubles of unemployment which had occurred prior to the war, and the employment of boys and women in offices during



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the war. Now they were not departing, he said, and employers frequently did not want to let them go because it would disorganize their staffs. Even if they did let them go the problem would not be solved, as they would be on the streets. "There are thousands of soldiers out of work," Captain Pearson stated, "and the third division will return home in March." The soldiers' problems are two only—agricultural and industrial—and in this connection he cited suggestions of different members had made, some of which might have helped, had the government given them attention.

WOMEN'S NEW WAGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The minimum wage to be paid to adult women employees throughout the metropolitan area of Sydney has been fixed by the New South Wales Board of Trade at sevenpence halfpenny an hour, or 5s. a day, or £1 10s. a week. This was declared to be the lowest living wage which could be awarded. Mr. Justice Heydon, chairman of the board, stated that the court had declared the wage as £1 8s. 6d., but, owing to the extraordinary increase of nearly all articles of women's clothing, an additional 1s. 6d. had been added to the estimate.

The chairman said that the industrial position of women was very different from that of men and was subject to a greater variety of influences and conditions. When a girl was old enough to work, she had learned to look forward to home-making and her work was only an episode in life. The consequence was that the mass of women workers were young and unskilled, and as a great majority fell out of the ranks while they were still young, those who remained were subject to slight compensation for the best places, a condition quite unlike that of males. It was not for the permanent workers that a living wage was needed, as they would rise above it. Another important consideration was the fact that the industrial world was now sensitive to changes in any of its parts. It used not to be so when the bargains of the unions with their employers were not published. To raise one set of wages now without affecting the whole field was like trying to cause a column of water in a lake by pouring water on to one spot.

SIR JOSEPH WARD ON LABOR AND CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—"It must be clear to any thinking person that without the cooperation of labor throughout the Empire the carrying of the war to a successful issue would have been impossible," said Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand Minister for Finance, in a recent speech.

Sir Joseph said that there were problems which would have to be settled between labor and capital, but he was satisfied that by mutual concession and cooperation they would be satisfactorily solved. "It seems to me impossible that the idol of cheapness shall continue to reign after the war. There will certainly be high rates of wages, and a higher consequent cost of articles of consumption and apparel than hitherto, but the increased purchasing power of the people will mitigate to a large extent the apparent disabilities due to increased prices."

FEDERAL OFFICIAL RESIGNS

NEW YORK, New York.—Carroll Todd has resigned as United States Assistant Attorney-General.

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BOLSHEVIKI NOT WELCOME IN SPAIN

Democratic Journals Claim That Germans Go Unpunished, but Russians Are Imprisoned or Indiscriminately Expelled

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The Romanones Government having decided for the sake of safety to make a clean sweep of every foreign subject in Spain upon whom any suspicion of Bolshevism might be cast, it is inevitable that such a drastic policy, however well meant, should encounter severe criticism, especially in democratic quarters in which this government hopes, however vainly, for some support. The obviously innocent Russians in Catalonia are making appeals to their compatriots to exercise every care to avoid doing anything that might excite the least suspicion, and at the same time are denouncing the periodical which has openly advocated the ideas of Bolshevism. The plight of these people is undoubtedly one that calls for much sympathy, but it is contended, in support of the extreme policy of expulsion of Russians wholesale from the country, that the Bolshevik movement is developing with remarkable rapidity in Spain and that the state of things in the country at the present time is such that no risk whatever can be run.

Russians Imprisoned

The democratic review *España* de votes a full-page cartoon to the subject of "The Persecution of the Russians in Spain," and it shows the Count de Romanones with a sword in hand expelling a Russian, while a persecuted and helmeted German looks on. In the editorial note accompanying the cartoon, the review says: "In the new Holy Alliance which is being prepared against Russia, Spain could not refrain from assuming a sorry part. We are not sending a hundred thousand sons of St. Ildelfonso against the Bolsheviks; this is in reference to the rumor that Spain would participate to this extent in an advance against the Bolsheviks in Russia, but we are arranging to expel all the Russian refugees in Spain. In respect to the Germans who sank Spanish ships and assassinated Spanish citizens we have not been so diligent. Positive attacks upon the lives of humble people count for less with our governments than political menaces against property. Spanish prisons are full of Russians who have committed no other offense than that of being of the same nationality as Lenin and Trotsky and belonging to a country which some states wish to place outside the law. Also there have been gathered into these prisons, without telling them why, and against all Spanish law, other foreigners who, during the war, perhaps, were guilty of collaborating in the work of the Germans, but no action was taken against them, while now, on being suspected of Bolshevism, they are subjected to an illegal imprisonment and, what is much worse, to the moral torment of fearing that they may be handed over to countries where, perhaps, they may receive extreme punishment on political grounds, which would be a monstrous crime. For all these abuses of authority against people who cannot appeal to the protection of the laws of their countries, we protest with all possible energy in the name of our legal code and the elements of humanity."

Senior Manuel Aznar, editor of *El Sol*, in the course of a long leading article in which he reviews the present situation of the Bolsheviks in their own country, concludes with some comments upon the governmental action in Spain and likewise protests against wholesale and indiscriminate expulsion. He says: "The cabinet over which the Count de Romanones presides has decided to expel all the Russians the police can find. As almost always happens—seeing what our police are—this procedure has been exercised without rhyme or reason, which is neither just nor sensible. In the first place, according to trustworthy information, not all those who have been transported to Odessa in the *Manuel Calvo* and the *Montevideo* are Russians. It is possible that among them there may be Czechs-Slovaks, Poles, Austrians, and Germans. A large part of the Russian subjects who form the Muscovite colony in Spain consists of people who have been settled here two, three, or even four years. Among the Russians recently arrived at Barcelona, there must be not a few who have actually fled from the Maximilianist terror, and who in no way whatever could be accused of supporting Bolshevik propaganda."

"The police have seen in each one of the Russian subjects an envoy of Lenin or Trotsky. Russian business men who spend their lives apart from politics, and who are, if anything, anti-Bolshevik, see in their probable expulsion their complete ruin. In their work, in Spain many of them have found the only and legitimate means of sustenance for their families. The expulsion of the Russians will certainly be accomplished without limit. We fear that some innocents will pay for the faults of the others, and that on the departure of these inoffensive Muscovites the real Bolsheviks will remain in Spain, the only ones who can promote a program of agitation, and who indeed always escape the persecutions of the police."

Germans Need Attention

"The Russians were also expelled from Portugal, and something of the same has happened there. Those who had nothing to do with Bolshevism crossed

the frontiers into Spain, while the revolutionaries continued on Portuguese territory. But, by the look of things, it would appear that our police are going to regard all the Russians in Spain as Bolsheviks. Accordingly, all will have committed a great crime, that of being Russians. Why is the government preoccupied only with the compatriots of Lenin and paying no attention to the countrymen of the Prince de Ratibor? We almost dare to state that all the inoffensive Russians are leaving Spain by force, and the ten or dozen Russian agitators in our country, the majority of whom (let the government take note) are in the service of the recently reformed German organization, will remain among us. The step taken then, besides being unjust, will lead inevitably to failure. We have stupidly arrived at the stage of regarding every Russian as a terrible specter."

The attitude of the Count de Romanones in this matter is very definite and decided, despite all criticism. He is running no risks, and prefers that some should suffer for the guilty, rather than that any should escape. If, as is suggested, real active Bolsheviks are being missed or overlooked, it is at all events not the fault of the government, nor is the latter indifferent to the renewal, in a fresh form, of the German menace.

The Premier has just been questioned in the Chamber upon the subject, Señor Barcia, who was responsible for the interpellation, making a strong protest against the wholesale expulsion of Russians in general from Spain, urging that the great majority of these people are innocent of all offense against Spain or any other country, and are conducting their business peaceably to the advantage of Spain and themselves. The Premier made a vigorous answer, deprecating the excess of false sentiment that was being introduced into this question. He said that it was quite essential that the government should take prompt and effective measures to prevent Spain from becoming the dumping ground for all undesirable persons who were expelled from other countries. The Russians who came to Spain had been expelled from France, Switzerland, the Argentine and other democratic countries. The majority of foreign persons who went to Spain were agitators of one kind or another, and they would not submit to legal formalities if they could by any means avoid them. That kind of thing would have to be stopped. The expulsion of the Russians was by no means violent. Apart from this, the government had made up its mind to expel from the country all foreigners, no matter where they came from, if they made themselves troublesome.

MUSIC

Music in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra presented at its weekly pair of concerts the novelty of a guest-conductor, Louis Victor Saar, of Chicago, who conducted his suite for orchestra, "Rococo," op. 27. The suite was originally written in five movements for piano-forte. In orchestrating it, Mr. Saar used the scherzo so freely that there is nothing left of the original finale. The work now appears in four movements. The composer daringly wrote the first three movements in C major, trusting to the quality of rhythm to give the necessary contrast. The work is pleasing, and he conducts satisfactorily.

The modern orchestra thinks in terms of virtuosity; but the art of the accompanist is quite as exacting as that of the soloist. Florence Hinkle, visiting artist, suffered more than once from tonal onslaughts from the orchestra. Miss Hinkle possesses an exquisite voice, and her most interesting number was "Depuis le jour," from Charpentier's opera, "Louise." The chief work on the program was the symphony in B flat major, op. 29, by Ernest Chausson. Of the several notable pupils of César Franck, Chausson was one of the rarest, and in the period of his mature writing he gave to the world some works of genuine art. His symphony is, to say the least, noble and beautiful. The playing of the orchestra in this number, if not in the aforementioned accompaniments, was characterized by delicacy and finish.

Community singing was a feature of the Sunday program concert. Earlier in the season there was much of this kind of singing. The idea was revived on Sunday in commemoration of the birth of our country's first President. The audience joined in singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." American music had prominence on this program. The "Southern Rhapsody," by Horatio, is a work indubitably American. The major portion of the offerings was, however, foreign—Halvorsen, Johann Strauss, Puccini, Gounod, and Hellmesberger—but the rousing "Stars and Stripes Forever," that little masterpiece by Sousa, ended the program, leaving the audience with the distinct impression that their country is not quite devoid of musical nationality.

On Tuesday there was given the first evening concert of the Morning Choral Club. This musical organization is in its twenty-eighth season. It represents in St. Louis the feminine musical element, just as the Apollo Club represents the masculine element. Both clubs are under the leadership of Charles Galloway. On Tuesday evening the club was assisted by Raymond Koch, baritone. Mr. Galloway does excellent things with the club. Especially good was the ensemble singing in "The Bells," a setting of Poe's poem by Nicola A. Montali. Though not complicated, the work is very effective. It is a question whether Mr. Galloway's employment of a small orchestra to play the music required for a large orchestra was wise. The effect was by no means what the director wished it to be. The program closed with the "Raymond Bridal Procession" of Charles Wakelin Cadman.

OUT OF SILENCE—A SONG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A well-known popular author who has spent considerable time in Alaska and the lands of the great Northwest was asked what experience in the arctic regions had impressed him the most. The readiness with which he replied proved how much he had thought about the subject, and how deeply he had been impressed thereby. His answer was: "Absolute silence." It is, of course, difficult for those who have not actually experienced the stillness of the great arctic wilderness to realize what silence actually means, for in our temperate zones there is no such condition of silence or true stillness, since there is always an abundance of sound of some kind or other to which people grow so accustomed that that which is called stillness hardly bears a resemblance thereto. To give a hint as to what silence means to the mind in the northern regions, the following incident may be helpful.

Very early one morning in the month of June a traveler was crossing one of the mountain ranges that are so plentiful in Alaska and the Northwest. In the narrow valleys and mountain passes there was still plenty of snow and ice. The silence that reigned supreme was very noticeable. It seemed peculiarly oppressive, much like a weight which one was utterly helpless to remove. Suddenly, from a crag far up in the mountainside, there came into the vast, eternal stillness a few notes of joy. It was the melody of a song sparrow. Involuntarily the traveler stood still and, with hat in hand, listened to that song. No prima donna, however great, ever held her audience more enraptured than did that tiny song sparrow. Yet, when the bird's melody had ceased, the tense silence was the same, and the traveler knew and felt, somehow, that it would go on forever. For the first time in his life the traveler realized the value of sound. It suddenly had a new meaning to him, for it spoke of liberty. How he wished for the music of a thousand sparrows to reverberate among those crags.

For ages upon ages humanity has been accustomed to look upon the bird as an emblem of freedom, and this most appropriately, for there is no creature living that spells freedom with such a large meaning as our feathered friends. It is not only in their wonderful flight—their migrations often cover several thousand miles from season to season—that the birds are symbols of freedom; it is most of all in their songs that they express a sense of liberty far beyond that of any other creature. Thus the song of a bird may well be said to be the purest symbol or even expression of freedom that can be found. It is far above mediocrity. Would it not be well if our musicians and composers would humble themselves and often think of the spirit of liberty the song birds exemplify? The oppressive ice-bound silence of the arctic regions may well be likened to the cramped depression that is a mortal form of autocracy bring. By the love of liberty springs forever in the human breast a hope that can never be destroyed. What better expression can there be of this love of liberty than singing or some form of music? The song of true liberty expressed in the heart of all mankind is indeed a "new song" of hope that alone can break the death-like stillness of autocracy for the songs of liberty are life-giving; they never decay.

Too little attention has been given to such music and song that would add in the unfolding of the ideals of liberty in the human heart. Music has been too sensual, too intoxicating, to be much of an aid to liberty. Too often it has made men drunk so that they would fight to retain and uphold their very worst enemy. Too often, much too often, it has been an enemy to all that which expresses freedom, and beguiled and bewitched with delusive strains. Music most assuredly has something more for us than a mere soothing or stimulating delusion. Shall not a greater and better music and a sweeter song come to humanity after the bitter struggle and the stupendous price the world is paying for liberty?

Music has been and is altogether too much of an effort. If it is some form of singing, there is too much thought placed upon the muscles of the body, especially upon the poor little vocal cords (as if they could of themselves sing a song or produce a note) and not enough upon the idea or story that we should seek to express. With instrumental music it is still worse, for the idea prevalent in the days of Solomon seems still the criterion for our own time, for most of our music is still just a "loud noise." All this goes to show plainly that we need a larger sense of freedom or of true liberty.

Given a great love for liberty, liberty based upon the Golden Rule, and music and singing will take on more joyousness than we have ever found in them before. It is said that Beethoven realized more of music than he expressed. Is this not true of every one of us? Do we not have within us the silent song of the heart which no music has thus far expressed? Is not the joy of loving unselfishly a great and glorious song in the human heart—a song that is the very life of liberty?

DULUTH PLANS MANY PUBLIC BETTERMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota.—Carrying through of a program of public improvement involving an aggregate expenditure of \$1,500,000 is planned for Duluth during the coming spring and summer months. It is proposed to carry through projects that had been deferred for over four years on account of war conditions, with a view

to creating, so far as possible, employment for returned soldiers, and to relieve the labor situation during the reconstruction period.

To begin with, the building of a new federal building, to include custom-house, post office, and internal revenue department, to cost \$1,000,000, has been assured through the passing of an initial appropriation of \$500,000 for the project at Washington. The site for the structure was bought six years ago, and it is expected that contracts in connection with it will be let this spring. The building of a city hall, to cost \$1,000,000, is also proposed, an application for permission to issue \$1,000,000 bonds for the purpose having received favorable consideration by the state Legislature at St. Paul.

The city, besides, proposes to undertake street improvements next summer that will entail an estimated outlay of \$2,500,000. Authority has been given the city by the State to bond itself to the extent of \$100,000 for the municipality's share of the cost.

ART

The Spurious Rodins

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The story that comes from Paris about the discovery of a sort of manufactory of imitations of Rodin's work would be almost incredible if it were not so well substantiated. It seems impossible to believe that a master with such a strongly personal style and so rare a command over details of technical practice could be copied with sufficient plausibility to deceive even the most inexperienced collector. Yet there appears to be ample evidence that these spurious masterpieces were bought without question as characteristic examples of Rodin's achievement by people who presumably had some degree of artistic discrimination and who were able to pay large prices for their acquisitions. It was not a case of a speculative amateur "picking up" cheap some nameless things which he fancied might be worth more than he was giving for them; these imitations were put on the market as genuine Rodins and fetched sums which would only have been justified if their genuineness had been wholly beyond suspicion. Therefore, it can fairly be assumed that as imitations they must have been exceptionally successful, and that there was some excuse for the plea advanced by the sculptor accused of having produced them, that they were worthy of the master.

But, of course, the cleverness of the imitator only makes the fraud more dangerous. The incompetent forger of works of art does not matter much because he can only deceive people who are too ignorant to count as real collectors. The man who misapplies definitely high capacities to fraudulent purposes and who is skillful enough to avoid detection can confuse art history and affect the reputations of great masters. He can at times mislead even the most practiced expert and gain admission for his performances into museums and galleries where they will remain to misrepresent the masters to whom they are assigned. These spurious Rodins might easily have come to be reckoned among the recognized examples of that great sculptor's production, if the fraud had not been discovered in time, and when they had once gained acceptance, any attempt to discredit them in after years, though it might create some degree of doubt, would be useless for all practical purposes.

Some blame for the encouragement of such forgeries must, however, be laid upon the people who pose as patrons of art. Here is an instance of a sculptor whose work will fetch a Rodin price when it bears a Rodin signature, but who apparently commands no more than a mere price for things which go on the market under his own name. What he does under the Rodin signature is accepted as characteristic of an artist who was a very great master, so seemingly this imitator has capacities which enable him to approach very nearly to the achievement of the master whose methods he copies. Why, if the demand for Rodin's work is genuinely inspired by a love of his art, should not the collectors who worship him be ready to countenance a man who carries on his tradition skillfully and with understanding of his qualities? The imitator is certainly not the master, but if he has learned properly what the master had to teach, he can, as a follower, give in his own work sufficient of the master's spirit to be himself an artist of importance.

The fact is that the collector is more often a buyer of reputations than a student of art. He professes to want the best, but he trusts to the judgment of other people for the definition of what is best. Sometimes this judgment is right and the real master is acclaimed, but quite as frequently it is at fault and the merely popular man is advanced unjustifiably to the master rank—and then the collectors compete for the works of this popular man and put their prices up beyond all reason. If the buyer of reputations would make art his consideration he would find that the difference between the great men whose names he scarcely knows is much less than he imagines, most assuredly much less than the difference in price would seem to imply. It is in his hands to rid the art world of an anomaly which is as ridiculous as it is unjust, and to establish a better scale of proportion between the prices that are paid for the works of the masters and for the works of those other artists who are not so far below the masters as people are inclined to think.

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BOLSHEVIST LOGIC AND EDUCATION

The following article consists of extracts from a speech delivered by Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, before the National Education Association in Chicago.

Knowledge alone does not suffice. Mere intellectuals are not safe guides. We have seen one of the great powers of the earth come to grief through the influence and teachings of its universities. Knowledge still is power. But it does not follow that it is beneficent power.

Germany was one of the best educated nations of the world but its culture was its ruin. It is true that the state, for purposes of its own, had always, by the most subtle means, given direction to German philosophy thought. And yet this alone cannot account for the philosophy of government which Germany evolved. For it must be confessed that in many American universities where thought and speech are free and where the state has withheld its hand, there were many devotees of German culture.

Though education alone is not always sufficient, yet without it no democracy can survive. But we must add to education of the mind, national ideals if we would make the republic secure. Those ideals are human brotherhood, justice and liberty.

Conquests of Intellect

The conquests of the intellect have come faster than moral convictions. Some way must be found by which moral progress will outrun, or at least equal, intellectual achievements. We have taught our children the form of our government, but we have been silent about its guiding spirit. We have repeated again and again that this is a government by the majority. That is only half true. For our fathers recognized that some rights were so sacred that they should forever be beyond the power of the majority. Among these rights were liberty, freedom of religious worship, the life, liberty, and property of the individual.

It was taken for granted that no civilization could endure unless certain sacred rights were guaranteed as absolutely to the smallest minority as to the largest majority. It is true that the majority governs in our republic. But its government must always be subject to the preservation, in all their integrity, of these fundamental rights. The Bolshevik, too, claims to govern by majority rule. But his idea of majority rule is that the majority has a perfect right to deprive the minority of its liberties, of its property, of its very life. This means a despotism more hateful and more dangerous than the despotism of the Hohenzollerns we have just crushed.

The Bolshevik Doctrine

Some one has said that the enlightenment of a free government is measured by the consideration which it extends to the minority. Under the Bolshevik doctrine, the success of the government is measured by the completeness with which the majority destroys the minority. The tyranny of the majority under Bolshevik rule, I repeat, is more dangerous to the future of the world than autocratic rule ever was. For there has not been a king in modern times, no matter how bigoted or how cruel, who did not feel that in some way some at least of the arts and sciences must be preserved if his kingdom was to endure. The Bolshevik, with a savage logic, puts to death the student and the scholar and closes the university doors. For this form of government cannot survive in the light of learning.

We have just emerged victorious from the greatest war the world has ever seen. During the fearful months of last year, civilization at times seemed hanging in the balance. The only effective preparation we had made for that was the work done by the public schools. It was there that the youth of America had learned something about a practical democracy. There, the different nationalities met and through a common language in the main, had come to feel that they were Americans. Our people had begun to think and feel in class terms. It was the public schools that tended to break down this tendency. The Central Empires did not believe that America could enroll a great army. They thought it impossible that a government of the people could marshal millions. They omitted one factor from their calculations, and that was the influence of the public schools of America.

But now we are fighting another foe. The Bolshevik is as much our enemy as was the Prussian autocracy. And just as we had learned democracy in the public schools, so must we learn that democracy is only pos-

sible under a government of law and order. Too many of our college professors have been teaching a vague form of internationalism as against the national spirit. In the seclusion of the study, without responsibility for the actual conduct of practical human affairs, they have permitted their fancy to roam over a world unweaved by real government. They have forgotten that government has been in all the world the condition of human progress. They conduct a college of liberal arts and overlook the fact that government is the most difficult of all the arts. In their economics they discuss wealth as though nature, in some sort of way, had stamped values upon all natural resources.

Why is it that Mexico, a country which approaches the United States in natural resources, is a bankrupt nation, while the United States is the richest country on the globe? It is because the United States has had a stable government and the people have been able to make orderly progress. Travelers tell us that there are millions of acres of agricultural lands in Siberia, the equal of the best in Iowa or Illinois. These lands can be bought for a song. Why is it? Because, under the government of America, the people have been permitted to develop their resources. Because great transportation lines have been laid down so that the products of our farms everywhere can reach a market. Because we have a government under which life, liberty, and property are secure. And so, in any inventory of our mere material resources, we shall place our government first.

Aim of Education

Our education must concern itself more and more with the practical things of life. We have inherited the idea that the highest culture rests upon the literature of Greece and Rome. That idea is well enough as far as it goes. But those ancient writers dealt with the things of their everyday life. The occupation, the customs, the habits of the people were the ever-recurring themes. And so the culture of today must have a more direct relation to the life we live. Our civilization may in some ways be no better than that of the classic age, but it is entirely different. Industrialism is now the dominant fact in our world. To us recognize this fact and vitalize the education of today. Vocational training must be made to harmonize with cultural training. This can be done. We must teach our children more about business. We should give more attention to the great industries. Our histories should give at least as much attention to the production of commodities in time of peace as to their destruction in war. Our economics should teach our children that while property is the fruit of labor, it is the fruit of the labor of the brains as well as the hand. The Bolshevik deny that brains are a factor.

English the Language of Liberty

It is not only important what we shall teach, but in what language we shall teach. It sometimes is assumed that the idea and the printed word are totally different things. This is not so. The idea and the word to express it are so closely wedded that you cannot separate the two. This is the which gives cultural value to the study of a foreign tongue. You do not get the Roman spirit by the study of Greek literature. Nor do you get the American spirit if you are educated in a foreign tongue.

The English tongue is the language of liberty, of self-government, of orderly progress, under the law. It is the language in which Washington bade farewell to his countrymen. It is the language which Lincoln used in its purest form in enunciating the basic fundamentals for which the republic stands. It is the language in which the aspirations of the American nation have been clothed in all its history, and it is the only language which reveals the true American spirit. Unless our children in the elementary grades of our schools are compelled to learn to think in that language, we cannot expect them to come under the influence of American ideals.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 581)

Anent Miles Cañon

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 30, you have a picture of Miles Cañon, which is a few miles from this town, and have it described as "Miles Cañon on the Yukon, Alaska." I would like to point out that Miles Cañon is on the Yukon River (or rather a tributary of the Yukon River) in the Yukon Territory, Canada. Part of the Yukon River flows through the Yukon Territory, Canada, and the remainder through Alaska, United States of America.

It is a very common mistake, and I have heard many people in the States call every place in this northern country as being in Alaska, and probably very few outside of those who have visited in the Yukon Territory and Alaska notice the mistake. But up in this country where quite a number subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor, the mistake is very noticeable. The Yukon Territory is in Canada; the Territory of Alaska is in the United States.

(Signed) MRS. W. C. SIMS, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada.

(No. 604)

Mental Conditions and Disease

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor a notice appeared regarding the Journal of the American Public Health Association and the divergence of opinion expressed in this magazine about the wearing of influenza masks.

It might be of interest to quote further from a late number of this journal that is devoted almost entirely to the subject of influenza, and gives in detail its causes and the preventive measures to be taken during an epidemic.

At the beginning of the article on the causes, we find this somewhat startling statement: "Mental conditions may cause one to believe he has the influenza when he has not; and may make the patient who has the disease suffer more than he otherwise would."

It would seem, then, that the doctors have acknowledged mental conditions, to the extent of giving them first mention. However, in the entire report there is not a word as to how the mental conditions may be overcome. Every other condition seems to have been considered.

Compulsory mask-wearing, closing the churches, and ample provision for the victims, but dense silence as to the fatal effects of fear!

(Signed) ROBT. W. SHELMTRE, Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 15, 1919.



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RAILROAD PROGRAM
HAD TO BE REMADE

Director-General Had One All Ready to Present to Governors and Mayors, He Said, but the Appropriation Has Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, was trying to adjust himself to the situation in which the failure of Congress to make appropriation for the railroads had left him, and was about to appear with his explanation before the conference of governors and mayors, the special committee of that body was adopting a resolution demanding lower freight rates and greater expenditures on the part of the Railroad Administration.

Mr. Hines told the conference, the committee not being there to hear him, that he not only had the same motive as other government agencies to promote prosperity, but that he had the additional one of thus improving his own prosperity. He had, he said, settled on a program of development and improvement, and had expected to present it to them, until noon of the preceding day; but that was contingent upon getting an appropriation from Congress, and that appropriation had failed. He therefore, had to remake his program. The clear duty in the face of this failure was to find a way to accomplish the things which he wanted to have accomplished. For the very reason of the difficulty, he believed that there would be a patriotic impulse to carry forward the activities of the Railroad Administration.

There were two ways in which they might adapt themselves to the new situation, Mr. Hines said. One was to cut down expenditures. The other was to try to borrow the necessary money to go forward. He wanted to say emphatically that he was out of sympathy with any policy which contemplated throwing men out of employment to cut down wages for the future. With the cooperation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the War Finance Corporation, he intended to borrow money. It would be difficult, but he thought it could be done successfully.

The matter of reducing rates on road-building materials had been brought to his attention, and it was having careful and expeditious consideration, and he promised that he would endeavor to do his part in bringing about the encouragement of the resumption of road building.

Mr. Hines admitted that the railroads had not been giving the people of the country the quality of service to which they were entitled, but he said that that was due to the war conditions. "My hope is," he concluded, "to bring the service up to what it was before the war and even to better it."

MOVE IS MADE TO
SAVE TWO RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Colorado business interests are rallying for a campaign to impress the Legislature with the necessity of creating a railroad commission, for the main purpose of saving two railroads within the State from the junk pile. The Colorado Midland and the Denver & Salt Lake roads, it is planned, shall be taken over by the State if necessary to preserve their usefulness. The latter railroad, commonly known as the Moffat Road, it is proposed shall be placed in full use, eventually, through the construction of a six-mile tunnel through the Continental divide at state expense. The road, extending 180 miles from Denver, is at present in the hands of a receiver and undergoing serious difficulties in its operation. Junking operation has been authorized by the State Utilities Commission on all but 50 miles of the Colorado Midland.

The Denver Civic and Commercial Association and other business organizations will conduct a campaign to arouse the people of the State in behalf of these two railroads.

MORE MONEY ASKED
FOR MISSOURI RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—A joint and concurrent resolution adopted by the Missouri Senate and House urges that the national Congress increase the pending appropriation for the improvement of the Missouri River between Kansas City and the port of St. Louis. The resolution states that \$400,000 is far too small an amount to make any showing on river work, and recites that Congress in 1916 adopted a definite policy with regard to the stream, this plan calling for the spending of \$20,000,000 in 10 years; that \$7,000,000 has been spent; and that the work should be completed.

DUTY OF LEGISLATORS
ON LIQUOR ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In a letter to the members of the New York Legislature who voted to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, points out that the members are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. "If by violation of that oath," says Mr. Anderson, "through open aid of nullification or passive connivance at it, the legislators invite disorder by creating a lawless element, they must bear the responsibility for the results of such lawlessness in office."

Temporary refusal to pass an enforcement bill might be honest," continued Mr. Anderson. "It would not be consistent with ratification. It would not discharge the duty of the members under the Constitution. It would be foolish politics, for the issue must be faced anyhow. The only sensible thing, consistent with even elementary political intelligence, is for the Republican Legislature to pass an enforcement measure and put it up to the Democratic Governor. If he signs it he divides the responsibility, and the question ceases to be a party issue. If he vetoes it then he and his party become responsible for attempted nullification and the consequences thereof, and he puts himself at odds with his party nationally."

STEPS TO FORM A
DANISH MINISTRY

King Christian Advises Meeting of Party Leaders to Decide Formation of Cabinet

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—King Christian today received the presidents of the eight political groups of the Riksdag and discussed the possibility of forming a cabinet to succeed the Zahle Ministry, which resigned on Saturday. Mr. Zahle also was present at the meeting. The King said:

"As a result of my reflections on the situation, I declare that I will not appoint a minister who is not in agreement with a majority of the Folketing. I regret that there is no probability that a coalition cabinet can be formed. I beg the party leaders to deliberate and find a way to decide for the best, and I have a conviction that those gentlemen will consider sincerely that they are to reach a decision concerning the welfare of the country and of the people in these hard times. I will be glad to receive a proposition from the parties after their deliberations."

Mr. Trier, a member of the Landsing, or Senate, in reply said: "I ask permission to thank Your Majesty for having declared for a Cabinet in agreement with the majority of the Folketing. It is my conviction that the declaration by Your Majesty will cause joy throughout the country, because on that basis must rest our political life in the future." Mr. Sigvald Olsen, a Social Democrat member of the Folketing, said that his party adhered to the declaration of Mr. Trier. The King finally asked Mr. Trier to assemble the leaders of the parties and to present to him on Friday afternoon, or earlier if possible, the result of their deliberations.

ANTI-ALIEN BILLS IN
IOWA LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—A bill recently introduced into the Legislature by Senator Hyington will, if passed, bar alien teachers from colleges and schools of this State. The bill provides a check upon school boards by requiring that they must certify the citizenship of each teacher to the school treasurer, who, it is proposed, will be forbidden to pay any salary to an alien. The bill requires that all teachers in colleges and public schools must be native born, or must have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, except in the case of persons who, by reason of age or sex, cannot become citizens. Several bills have been introduced prohibiting the use of any language other than English for instructional purposes, and a bill which has already passed one branch of the Legislature requires that all schools provide a course in patriotism. This bill not only includes public schools, but applies also to parochial and private schools. This bill also makes provision for teaching citizenship in the schools.

COUNTRY SCHOOL
PROBLEM IN MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In an address before the country life section of farmers' week, held at Columbia, Missouri, Prof. J. D. Ellis, director of vocational education, stated that the "country school is the biggest problem in Missouri." His investigations showed that the Missouri rural schools, enrolling half the children of the State, do not fit them for country life, do not deal with country problems, that they have been neglected, have made little progress, and that "they face the child away from the farm."

The city schools of Missouri and her country schools have approximately the same number of pupils. The city schools spend \$15,000,000 annually and the rural schools but \$5,000,000 in the same time. The average annual expenditure per child in the country districts is \$12; in the city it is \$40. It was clearly shown that the rural pupil was behind the city pupil anywhere from one to four years in covering the school courses.

BONUS WHEN DISCHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At the request of the War Department, the Governor of Massachusetts has made public a statement in which the attention of men in the service is called to the bonus of \$50 due them upon their discharge from the service. It is estimated that 1,250,000 persons have been discharged who are entitled to this bonus. It applies to all officers, soldiers, field clerks and nurses of the army. Discharged men who have received their final pay without this bonus are requested to communicate with the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, District of Columbia.

CAPITAL RELIEVED
OF RESTRICTIONS

British Government Yields to Opposition to New Check on Investments—Army Program Is Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Robert Horne spoke for the first time as Labor Minister on the training for civil life of men discharged from the army. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yielded to the opposition which has arisen in connection with new restrictions on the issue of capital, and promised Sir Henry Dalziel that a new order on the subject would be issued, and meanwhile the present order would not be enforced. The stock exchanges would be allowed the same facilities as others, but he could not go so far as to take off all restrictions, except those which prevent money being invested abroad.

After questions, the House went into committee on the civil service estimates and authorized the payment of £500,000 per annum to Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the House as Lord Privy Seal.

The question of imported wheat was raised on the second reading of the Civil Contingencies Fund Bill by Sir Donald Maclean and H. S. Cautley, the government being criticized for its policy regarding wheat subsidy to the British farmers and continuation of the control of supplies from overseas. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the government had made representations to the Brazilian Government regarding the rise of 400 per cent on its duty on earthenware, and the latter had agreed to suspend the application of the new duties pending revision by the Brazilian Congress of the new budget law.

Lord Weardale has been reelected chairman of the British group of the inter-parliamentary union, which has over 200 members in the present parliament. The union has already expressed its satisfaction at the recognition of Poland and Czechoslovakia as independent states and the regular constitution of their parliaments, and hopes they will soon participate in the work of the inter-parliamentary union.

The text of the new Naval, Military, and Air Force Service Bill has been published, providing for the maintenance of the necessary forces of the crown until April 30, 1920. On the second reading, J. H. Thomas is to move the rejection of the bill on the ground that it is contrary to the pledges given by ministers and the declared policy of the government at the general election.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sinha, the secretary of State for India, made his maiden speech in reply to questions. He promised that the opinions of the provincial governments in India, on the report of the Viceroy and Secretary of State, and also the evidence taken before Lord Southborough's committee, would be made available as soon as possible.

Regarding the riots at Katurpur on Sept. 18, 1918, Lord Sinha said that 20 Muhammadans were killed and 16 injured. About 100 persons were arrested for taking part in the riot, which, he pointed out, was not of a political character. These outbreaks of religious fanaticism, he explained, were still common in India. They were confined to the lower and poorer classes and the only remedy was progressive enlightenment and education, as well as closer cooperation of the wealthier and better educated. It was somewhat unexpected, he concluded, to connect these riots with concessions that were, it was alleged, about to be made.

CAMPAIGN TO FORCE
DOWN RETAIL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The consumer who knows of any well-established case of overcharging now has no reason for keeping his grievance to himself. Jonathan C. Day, commissioner for the department of public markets, urges him to report the case to the department for action. More than that, the commissioner asks consumers to send in lists of prices in their neighborhoods where prices are higher or lower than the standard prices being published in the newspapers as compiled by the department. These are two means by which the department is carrying on its campaign to hammer down retail prices.

MILITARY RULE IN
NORTHERN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Gen. Jesus Castro, Sub-Secretary of War, in command of the Northeastern Military Zone, has issued a manifesto outlining his plans for the administration of the military affairs of Northern Mexico. Copies of

this manifesto have been received in El Paso, and copies are now posted on walls and other public places in Juarez. In this manifesto General Castro calls on all northern rebel bands to accept unconditional surrender of themselves and their arms. In return they are promised personal guarantees. General Castro also promises all persons protection from the extortion of army officers in outlying districts, and orders his men to pay for everything obtained on campaigns and in garrisons. He calls upon all loyal citizens in the outlying districts to organize home guards to repel invasion by Villa's rebels and other bandit bands. The manifesto closes with an especial appeal to special interests to assist in restoring law and order in the Northeastern Military Zone.

AERIAL LINES IN
CALIFORNIA PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Aerial passenger traffic between this city, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco will be established this coming summer. Land machines will be utilized in the San Diego-Los Angeles passenger service, and sea-planes in the aerial route to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Plans for the San Diego-Los Angeles Cloud Line Ltd. Aerial Express have been announced by Glenn Martin, vice-president of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Company. Six passenger planes, equipped with twin-engine Liberty motors will be employed. Arrangements for a suitable aerodrome and the building of hangars and air passenger stations both here and at Los Angeles are under way.

TWO ACTS VETOED BY
WYOMING GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Robert D. Carey, Governor of Wyoming, has vetoed the Americanization measure passed by the present Legislature, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and could not be enforced. The act provides that all foreigners shall attend special classes until they shall have acquired a knowledge of the English language equal to that of a student who has passed the fifth grade of the public schools. The Governor also has vetoed a companion act to the Americanization act, a measure requiring foreigners to attend vocational education special classes. The veto of this act also is based on alleged unconstitutionality.

NEW YORK TEACHERS
ASK FOR HIGHER PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Teachers' associations of the State, the State Federation of Labor, and various women's organizations are backing the bill providing for salary increases for 22,000 school teachers in New York City. The bill would repeal laws regulating pay of city teachers and establish a new salary schedule. This would mean an increase of about \$6,000,000 annually in the budget of the city.

UNION MEN OPPOSE
CITY MANAGER PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—The attempt by the committee of 100 to put Memphis under the city manager plan is meeting with stout opposition from many quarters. More than 5000 union labor men in the city have either expressed their disapproval of this form of government outright, or they are demanding that the voters be allowed to cast their ballots on this important issue.

SESSION OF MEXICAN CONGRESS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—An extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress will be called for May 1, and will presumably act upon international questions, including damages to foreign oil interests during the revolution, and take some steps relative to adjusting the national debt.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA FUND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Swedish press reports received by the State Department on Wednesday said the Russian Soviet Government had appropriated 8,000,000 rubles monthly for carrying on propaganda in various countries.

THOMPSON CAMPAIGN AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Mayor W. H. Thompson has opened campaign headquarters here in the race for Mayor at the April election, and the regular Republican organization has taken charge of his campaign.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE FRANCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Departure from France of four transports bringing 320 officers and about 5500 men was announced on Wednesday by the War Department. The ships are all due at New York on March 14.

GERMAN PLANS TO
UNITE WITH AUSTRIA

Labor Minister Leaves Berlin for Vienna by Aeroplane and Makes Provisional Settlement of Scheme

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Dr. Gustave Bauer, head of the Labor Department, accompanied by Herr Karl Kautsky, who attended the recent Labor Conference at Berne, has left Berlin for Vienna by aeroplane, after discussing with the German authorities the union of German Austria with Germany. A semi-official statement announces that an agreement was reached regarding the main outlines of the settlement, and the preparation of formal negotiations by committees of experts.

BELGIAN PROTEST ON
BAD FOOD CHARGES

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Emil Franqui, a member of the Belgian Cabinet and at one time chairman of the Belgian National Relief Committee, announced today that he had communicated with Senator Calder of New York protesting against his action in moving an investigation of the statement that some American food was sent to Belgium and Northern France in bad condition. Mr. Franqui informed him that the statements are untrue and expresses appreciation of the great work done by American people for his country.

APPEAL FOR HELP
FOR FRENCH PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Capt. Paul Perigord of the French High Commission, in an address at Huntington Hall, on Wednesday evening, in behalf of the people of France, declared that France is not asking for charity. "France," said he, "is asking for justice. Americans know, however, that complete justice cannot be done to France. Germany can never atone for the harm she has done to France. No adequate reparation is possible. Even though Germany could rebuild the 400,000 homes, the 25,000 factories, reopen the mines, reestablish the roads, replace the bridges, restore the land to its former fertility, she could never make up for the economic, intellectual, artistic and social loss. Nor can the world ever compensate France for what she has sacrificed upon the altar of freedom. Does not, then, France need your help? The interest

of the world demands that France be restored to her former prosperity and economic independence as soon as possible. Justice demands that the country which bore the brunt of the battle for liberty should not now be left to her desolation by the nations who have been made free, or whose freedom has been made secure."

NEW CUNARD LINE
STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Cunard Line is to inaugurate a new passenger steamship service between New York and Southampton. The steamer Mauretania, which leaves New York on March 12, will be the first vessel of this line to use the channel port instead of Liverpool, which has been the home port of the Cunard Line since 1840. It is planned that the big Cunard liners in the Southampton service will call at Cherbourg when normal conditions are restored.

This new routing, which gives more direct service to London and the Continent, was announced by Sir Alfred Both, Bart, chairman of the Cunard directorate, and was made public here in a statement from the local Cunard office. Sir Alfred stated that the Cunard Line intended to take the place of the German lines in providing passenger service between New York and Channel ports. The Liverpool service will be maintained with vessels of the Germania and Caronia type.

CAUSE OF HIGH
TAXES INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Duplication of departmental activities by the federal and state governments was strongly criticized by Henry B. Endicott, former executive officer of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, in an address at the luncheon of the Boston Shoe Trades Club on Wednesday. He declared this to be the chief cause of continued high taxes. He urged that a movement be launched for a congressional investigation of this alleged waste, adding that the literature shipped into Massachusetts by the federal government would be sufficient to operate whole factories without resort to coal. He touched upon the labor situation and stated that he did not expect any considerable reduction of taxes during the period of readjustment.

DR. C. E. CHADSEY ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Board of Education of the city of Chicago elected Dr. Charles E. Chadsey of Detroit, Michigan, as superintendent of schools for Chicago, on Monday afternoon. Dr. Chadsey was recommended by a committee of citizens for the place.

GERMANS TO YIELD
MERCHANT FLEET

Marshal Foch Demands Immediate Delivery—Germans Reported Unwilling to Accede

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—German and Prussian ministers held an urgent consultation on Monday with members of the armistice commission and representatives of the German shipping interests, in consequence of a telegraphic demand from Marshal Foch for immediate delivery of the German merchant fleet, irrespective of the food supplies question. The armistice commission afterwards left for Spa.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—At a meeting of the German Cabinet on Monday, attended by the party leaders and delegates of shipowners, it was agreed unanimously, it is understood, that Germany could not "submit to coercion" from the entente powers, either in the armistice negotiations or in the peace parleys proper, according to a Zurich dispatch to Le Journal.

The German Government declares that it will decline all responsibility for consequences if "the entente tries to speculate on German patience." Demands regarding the requisition of shipping are held to be absolutely unacceptable because, it is said, they would definitely "paralyze the country's economic future."

Germany will also oppose the dismissal of German crews from requisitioned ships. It is pointed out that this would throw 42,000 seamen out of employment.

A press campaign had already been started against the armistice and the preliminary peace conditions.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conditions in Russia under the Kerensky government and Bolshevik prior to the inauguration of the "Red Terror," were described on Wednesday by Miss Bessie Beatty, a magazine writer, to the Senate committee investigating lawless propaganda. She said she lived eight months in Russia, but left in January, 1917, before the reign of terror which, she said, started about the time of allied intervention.

NEW PHILIPPINE OIL COMPANY

MANILA, Philippine Islands—A bill creating a government petroleum department designed to develop the oil fields in the Philippine Islands was signed on Tuesday by Governor Yeater. The company is to be capitalized at 500,000 pesos, the island Government holding a majority of the stock.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Spring Suits

of Serge, Tricotine, Silverlone, Poiret-Twill and Jersey

for women and misses

—unusually attractive are the new spring models, the new fabrics, the new colors; the coats are fascinating with their new outlines, while the skirts were never more chic. Chandler & Co. have shown the new styles much earlier than usual, and have determined to their satisfaction which models will be correct for spring wear.

Women's Suits at 45.00 and 49.50

Elaborately braided suits of men's-wear serge; narrow belt and new shape collar and smartly cut skirt. 49.50. Tweed outing suits, pleated, belted coat, patch pockets, coat and skirt button trimmed, particularly smart model. 45.00.

Women's Suits at 59.50

Suits of tricotine reproduced from a much higher priced model. Beautifully tailored hip-length model, with tuxedo collar, contrasting vest of silk buttoned at side, fancy pussy willow lining. Slender skirt slit and buttoned at one side.

Women's Suits at 55.00

Tricotine suits, semi-box, silk braid piping finishing pockets, edges and collar; contrasting vest; fancy pussy willow linings. New skirt with broad lap-steam back.

Women's Suits at 65.00 and 75.00

Beautifully tailored suits of tricotine or Poiret twill with braid trimming or strictly tailored. On some models the edges are piped with braid—the coats of some are straight-line in effect or semi-boxed with narrow belts. Linings are of beautiful pussy willow or fancy silk.

Misses' Suits at 65.00

Tricotine and Twill or Serge, with coat of novel cut, tie back belts, others of straight lines, with narrow belts and fancy vests. Smart skirts with lap seams in back distinguish some models. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Suits at 25.00 and 35.00

Including strictly and semi tailored suits of Chandler & Co.'s own serges with fancy vests, Oxford suits, 35.00. Also suits of jersey in all the wanted colors for spring wear. 25.00. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Suits at 48.00

Suits of Tricotine, Twill or Serge, in various styles of box, blouse or semi-tailored effects. Many have fancy silk detachable vests, others in semi-belted effects or with tie back belts. Sizes 14 to 20.



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They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness. Look for this trade-mark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

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DEFENSE CORPS AND SINN FEIN CLAIMS

Alleged Misrepresentation of California Legislature Scored by Society Formed to Root Out Pro-Germanism and Disloyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BERKELEY, California.—The Berkeley Defense Corps, an organization of 750 men formed upon the entry of the United States into the war, to root out pro-Germanism and disloyalty here, has just entered a vigorous protest against the alleged misrepresentation of the Legislature of California, and of the people of that State, by the United Irish Societies of San Francisco.

In January that organization sent the following cable message to Count Plunkett, in Dublin, Ireland: "We, the United Irish Societies of San Francisco, in convention assembled as Irish-Americans, send our hearty congratulations on the Sinn Fein victory. We greet you on the opening of your first national legislative assembly. The people of California, through its Legislature, have approved the principle of self-determination for Ireland. We are making every effort to have your delegates seated at the Peace Conference and to secure recognition of your ambassador to Washington. No right-thinking American opposes your right to self-determination."

In answer to this cable message the Defense Corps passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Sinn Fein organization of Ireland has been active during the entire period of the world war in obstructing the successful prosecution of the war by the Allies, for their own selfish ends, and

"Whereas, The Sinn Feiners of San Francisco passed a resolution and wired the Sinn Feiners of Ireland that California as a State was in sympathy with them, Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Berkeley Defense Corps enter a protest against any statement being made that implies that the State of California, or the voters thereof, are in sympathy with the Sinn Fein, or any other pro-German movement or organization, and be it

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Sinn Fein organization of San Francisco, of Ireland, and also to Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando, and to Governor Stephens."

The resolution, it is reported, was attacked by a Roman Catholic priest, and the corps, through its secretary, issued an even more sharp denunciation of the cable, a question of the loyalty of its senders. "This cable," he is quoted as having declared, "is an absolute misstatement of facts, and at the same time an indictment against the societies sending it."

"In the first place they open it by saying, 'We, the United Irish Societies of San Francisco, in convention assembled as Irish-Americans.' Could anything be more deplorable than to have 'Irish' societies assembled as 'Irish-Americans' speak for Americans?"

"There is no room for the hyphen; that has been proven conclusively by the great war. You are either an American or you are not an American. While we are trying to crush out of our midst an undesirable element of German-Americans, who when the test is applied prove to be pure Germans, there springs up a new hyphen, the Irish-American, and when an American is connected up on the tail end of any other nation by a hyphen, it is time to watch that organization, because they admit by their very name that they are not 'American.' We, of course, believe that a man should be an American before he attempts to speak for Americans."

"Reverting to the cable, they say: 'The people of California, through its Legislature, have approved the principle of self-determination for Ireland.' This again is a misstatement. A bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator Nealon on Jan. 23, as follows:

"Senate Joint Resolution No. 18. Relative to the consideration by the council of nations at the world Peace Conference of Home Rule for Ireland."

"Resolved, That at this critical time in the history of the human race, when the idealism of America dominates world thought, we, the Senate of California, respectfully request that the spokesman of the United States, its honored President, in speaking of the rights of people of the same race and blood to govern themselves, to use his good offices and endeavors to have the question of Home Rule for Ireland considered by the council of nations at the world Peace Conference."

FILIPINOS VOTE FOR INDEPENDENCE PLAN

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—The Independence Mission of the Philippine Islands was on Tuesday made a permanent body and instructed by the territorial Legislature to continue its efforts for the erection of the Philippine Islands into an independent Filipino state until success was attained. The action was taken by both houses of the Legislature which is in special session, sitting jointly.

EFFORTS DEFEATED TO WEAKEN DRY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BUTTE, Montana.—Efforts of anti-prohibitionists to weaken the Montana Prohibition Act have been defeated by the veto of the Governor of the State of a bill providing that liquor confiscated by the authorities in their efforts to enforce prohibition shall be

turned over to county boards of health for medicinal purposes.

The bill was introduced by E. T. Mooney, member of the State House of Representatives, and formerly proprietor of the Rex Saloon of Butte. It was rushed through both houses of the Legislature last week in an apparent effort to forestall opposition from advocates of a dry State.

In his veto message the Governor states that it is possible to draft a bill and surround it with proper safeguards to accomplish the ostensible purpose of this statute, but that Mooney's bill does not meet the requirements. The Governor further states that Mooney's bill leaves ample room for abuses, and does not provide penalties for infractions or other directions for enforcement which, in his opinion, should be provided, and that while most county health boards are honest there are exceptions.

BILL AIMS TO CHECK RACE PREJUDICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A measure that is intended by its sponsors to safeguard international relations, so far as its scope enables it to do so, is that embodied in a bill to be presented in the State Legislature, designed to prevent the presentation of any play, motion picture, or other exhibition designed or calculated to stir up racial or national animosity or hatred. On account of the proximity of the State to Mexico, and because of the presence here of large numbers of various Oriental races, California has been a favorite field of operations for those who for some reason wanted to start international or inter-racial strife.

If this bill becomes a law, however, any presentation in the nature of a public exhibition, or in fact any act, that is contrary to good order and the public welfare and which tends to reflect reproach on any race or to incite race hatred or race riot, and which stirs up race prejudice and tends to disturb the public peace, will be made unlawful.

Any person or concern violating this act would be fined not more than \$1000 or imprisoned for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

VOTE FOR BASEBALL AND GOLF ON SUNDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—New Hampshire's House of Representatives has passed a bill to allow Sunday baseball and golf by such a large majority that no count of the vote was made. For many years all previous efforts to modify the "blue laws" have been overwhelmingly defeated. One section of the bill allows "the playing of amateur games for recreation and exercise between 1 o'clock and sundown, where no admission fee is charged, and for which the players receive no compensation, and where such games are not played in the compact part of any city or town, to the actual disturbance of others."

Other provisions allow retail traffic in temperance drinks and fruit on Sunday, as well as newspapers. The passage of this bill was accomplished over the opposition of the New England Lord's Day League, which circulated many petitions in Protestant churches in favor of a retention of the "Puritan Sabbath." An animated contest is expected in the Senate, where the league will renew its battle.

BILLS TO REGULATE NAVIGATION OF AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—Traffic regulations for the air lanes are contained in two bills introduced in the Michigan Legislature by Meridith P. Sawyer, Representative from Menominee. One bill is directed against fliers pursuing wild duck or any insect-destroying game birds.

Collisions in the air are punishable by the second bill. It would be no crime for two pilots, both running under power, to collide, but if a flier whose engine was running should fall foul of a machine that was "volplaning" he would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would also solve the vexed question as to how much of the space above an owner of real estate is entitled to control. It provides that he may make a no-trespassing sign effective up to 500 feet above the ground. No airplane would be permitted to come within that distance of any real estate without the permission of the owner.

KANSAS FARM BOYS ASK MORE COMFORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Kansas farm boys returning from the army to their homes are demanding comforts and conveniences they never had until they went to the military training camps. They have heard about lighting, heating, ventilating and other improvements that make home life more pleasant and are insisting upon them, not only for themselves but for their mothers and sisters who have endured the drudgery of farm life. And the boys are getting these conveniences in the farm homes. The business in Kansas has already outgrown the stocks of the different companies.

WAR RISK BUREAU SUPERVISOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Jouett House of Kansas took office on Wednesday as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Thomas B. Love, resigned. Mr. Shouse, who was a member of the House of Representatives of the last Congress, will supervise the war risk and internal revenue bureaus.

LEAGUE SPEAKERS COMPLETE TOUR

Party Headed by W. H. Taft Ends Organized Campaign to Arouse Public Support of Proposed League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The party of speakers who left New York on Feb. 6, led by William Howard Taft, to address the nine congresses for a League of Nations, organized by the League to Enforce Peace, have returned after visiting 22 states, traveling 8034 miles and addressing, in addition to the congresses, audiences in 39 cities on the way. Through their efforts, arguments in support of the League of Nations were made before 175 audiences, aggregating 289,000 persons.

Of these meetings, 47 were regular sessions of the congresses, at New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, and Atlanta. Mr. Taft spoke from the rear platform of the party's special car 20 times, and indoor meetings were held at nine cities. The largest meeting was at Spokane, Washington, where, on 24 hours notice, an audience of 5000 gathered in the largest hall of the city. The other meetings were at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minnesota; Fargo, North Dakota; Vancouver, Washington; Berkeley, Oakland, and Palo Alto, California, and Rome, Georgia.

The speakers who accompanied Mr. Taft were A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Dr. Henry van Dyke, formerly Minister to the Netherlands; Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Charles H. Brown, dean Yale School of Religion; George Gratton Wilson, professor of international law, Harvard University; Edward A. Filene of Boston; Herbert S. Houston of New York; and Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women. Capt. Thomas G. Chamberlain of the first anti-aircraft battalion, A. E. F., joined the party at San Francisco.

The trip was arranged for the purpose of challenging the attention of the country to the need of actively supporting the League of Nations covenant, and of organizing local branches of the League to Enforce Peace to carry on a popular movement to this end.

Members of the party expressed their opinion that these congresses had succeeded in stirring extraordinary interest, and that the message would be carried home by thousands of delegates from outside cities and towns. The total number of delegates, appointed by governors, mayors, and various organizations, who registered at the nine congresses, was 21,348. They represented every state in the Union excepting New Mexico.

The most successful congress, from the point of attendance, was at San Francisco, where the audiences aggregated more than 39,000 and the registered delegates numbered over 6000. The largest single audience was also at San Francisco, where 11,000 persons gathered in the Municipal Auditorium at the principal mass meeting.

BOLSHEVISM IS DECLARED A MENACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Characterizing Bolshevism as the greatest menace of the world's peace at the present time, B. F. Harris of Champaign, Illinois, vice-chairman of the Illinois State Council of Defense, urged the women's committee of the Council of National Defense and the woman's committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense, in session here, to reorganize for peace work, to wage a fight against this evil. He declared it the great privilege of the women and men connected with organization active in working for the welfare of the country to make it their chief concern to fight "this foe of womanhood."

For the men and women interested in the welfare of the country to fail to make a determined fight against this foe, would be to fail to stand for the home and all that the boys of the United States stood for when they fought the foe in the world war, Mr. Harris declared.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STATES POLICY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A. Mitchell Palmer was sworn in on Wednesday as Attorney-General of the United States, succeeding Thomas W. Gregory. The oath was administered by Chief Justice White. In a brief speech, Mr. Palmer said:

"The policy of the Department of Justice will be the same as heretofore. It will be a plain, simple attempt by strong American men working for their country to see that the duty laid upon the department is properly performed. That duty is to see that the laws are enforced on every man alike, without passion or prejudice, without fear or favor. It will be to enforce laws promptly and expeditiously."

Mr. Palmer's successor as alien property custodian, Francis P. Garvan, assumed his new duties on Wednesday.

COUNCILS TO AID RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Plans for the organization of community councils in every community in the State of Illinois, as a part of a national movement, to turn all war organizations into organizations to carry on

patriotic and other activities in peace, were outlined by the woman's committee of the Illinois division of the Council of National Defense and the woman's committee of the State Council of Defense at a meeting here on Wednesday. The meeting was attended by delegates from all over the State, and representatives from a number of other states, among them being Rhode Island, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

A committee of 15 was appointed, consisting of eight women and seven men, to be known as a state central committee, to promote the organization of community councils in every community in Illinois, and also to draft more detailed plans for the organization of such councils.

BOROUGHES AIM FOR CLEAN GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.—The commission government idea, which has been given a strong endorsement by the success of the commission administration in this city, is spreading rapidly among the boroughs of the State.

Among the latest recruits to this form is the borough of South River, where the formation of a chamber of commerce and plans for a suitable memorial to the returning soldiers seem to have flowered into a desire for better local governmental conditions and more flexible institutions.

The state boards of education and health have made certain demands upon South River and other boroughs relative to schools and extension of water and sewage systems, that will entail heavy expenditures. Faced by rising tax rates, the citizens are going in for efficiency and economy in government. It is proposed, for instance, to unite such positions as clerk of the borough and borough attorney and thus reduce expenses of administration.

ALLEGED WASTE OF NATURAL GAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Two carbon black plants, representing the investment of more than \$1,500,000, will be put out of business and the use of natural gas solely for the purpose of obtaining carbon black will be outlawed, if a bill introduced in the Wyoming Legislature by Representative R. C. May is enacted. The bill declares the business wasteful, and provides a fine of from \$100 to \$1000 for each violation of its prohibition, and further provides that each day's use of natural gas in the prohibited manner shall constitute a separate offense. Representative May asserts that the natural gas fields from which two Northern Wyoming carbon black plants derive their supply are being rapidly exhausted, each plant using several millions of feet of gas daily. The carbon value of the gas, he states, is entirely wasted, the only benefit derived from its consumption being the resultant carbon.

IRISH DELEGATES GAIN NO PLEDGE

President Wilson, Asked to Take Case Before Peace Conference, Promises Only to Use His Judgment When Time Comes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—When President Wilson received an Irish delegation in New York on the eve of his return to the Peace Conference, Justice Goff asked him, speaking, so he said, in the name of millions of his fellow American citizens, if he would present to the Peace Conference at Paris the right of Ireland to determine the form of government under which she shall live. The President, according to Justice Goff, declined to answer the question, saying that he thought, as head of the nation and its official representative at the Peace Conference, he should not be asked to do so, and added that he had understood he was merely to receive the resolutions read by Cardinal Gibbons and adopted recently in Philadelphia, and to listen to arguments in their favor. He said that he was not unfriendly to the cause, but did not consider this the time to state his personal opinions.

Frank P. Walsh, formerly joint chairman of the War Labor Board, reminded the President, so it is reported, that he had said in a speech before Congress that the war was to secure the rights and liberties of small nations, and said that the Irish had stood behind him because they believed in those ideals. He then said that the American people felt that any cause that was just and affected the peace of the world could be presented at the Peace Conference, and requested that the President use his influence to see that the delegates selected by the people of Ireland were given every opportunity to present Ireland's cause to the Peace Conference, and that a sub-committee selected by those delegates should have the right to appear before the conference or any other body in Paris to assist the Irish delegates in presenting their cause.

No Pledge Is Given

The President told Judge Goff, according to the latter, that the Irish question had not yet been presented to the Peace Conference, that other countries were falling into their laps, so to speak, because of the breaking up of other countries with which the Allies had been at war, but that when it did come up he would have to use his own best judgment as to how to act.

Bishop Peter J. Muldoon of Illinois, chairman of the administrative committee of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, declared, it is reported, that there would be no real peace in the world so long as the Irish question was unsettled, and that if, as the President had said, American soldiers were willing to go anywhere to sustain the rights of humanity, they would be willing to defend Ireland's rights. It is said that the Irish delegation

was quite evidently dissatisfied with the President's attitude. Justice Goff issued a statement to the effect that the President would not meet the delegation if Justice Cohalan were included in it, and that therefore Justice Cohalan had left the room, amid the protests of other members.

Program of Sinn Feiners

At a mass meeting under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael, at which Liam Mellows, Diarmuid Lynch, and Dr. Patrick McCarton, newly-elected Sinn Fein members of the British Parliament, were present, it was said that the 73 Sinn Fein members would not sit in the Parliament of Great Britain, but would convene a national assembly in Ireland, at which delegates would be chosen to present their case to the Peace Conference. It was said that Ireland would no longer recognize English law or English courts, and would, so far as possible, withhold as much money as possible from the English Treasury. A resolution was adopted pledging the people of New York to support the Irish in their struggle, and to urge President Wilson to use his influence to gain admission for their delegates to the Peace Conference.

WYOMING PLANS FOR FINE HIGHWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Wyoming will expend at least \$6,600,000 on improvement of the two transcontinental highways which cross one another at Cheyenne—the Lincoln Highway and Yellowstone Highway—and other highways within the State, if bills now before the Legislature are enacted. These measures provide for the issuance of \$3,000,000 of state highway bonds to enable the State to meet and take advantage of \$3,000,000 of federal road money which will become available during the next three years, provided the State is prepared to spend dollar for dollar with the federal government, and for the submission of the question of issuing the bonds to the electorate at a special election, to be held this spring. A state appropriation of \$400,000 for highway work is provided in another bill which has been passed and has received Governor Carey's approval.

RIVER BARGE LINE RELIEVED RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—When the government was being urged to create a river fleet, the chief argument for such navigation on the Mississippi River was that the barge line would lessen the strain on the railways. It has been computed at the office of the manager of the river service here that the saving for the railways was 7274 car days in the 94 days of the operation out of St. Louis last fall, before the port was closed by running ice. This means that the railways were relieved to the extent of the use of 7274 freight cars for one day. The river service carried 34,858,940 pounds of grain for the Food Administration in that time.

SECRETARY LANE ON LAWS BLOCKED

Reconstruction Legislation, He Says, Which Failed to Pass. He Will Press in Next Session

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Franklin K. Lane, United States Secretary of the Interior, announced on Wednesday his intention for pressing for action in the next Congress on reconstruction legislation which failed in the crush which marked the adjournment on Tuesday. He said:

"Congress adjourned without passing any of these important national bills which I have been urging:

"1. The appropriation of \$100,000,000 for providing farms for returned soldiers upon our unused lands. This measure was reported into both houses, but never came to a vote. I will press it at the next session of Congress.

"2. The Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill, providing a method by which we can overcome illiteracy in the United States and give our 8,000,000 illiterates an opportunity to read the newspapers and the Constitution of the United States so that they may not be dependent upon what they are told by those who may be hostile to the welfare of the country. This bill will be brought up for passage when Congress next meets.

"3. A measure providing for the survey of the power resources of the East as well as the West—that our railroads, industries and cities may conserve fuel.

"4. The General Leasing Bill under which withdrawn coal, oil, phosphate and sodium lands would be opened for development under a leasing system, which has been before Congress for five years and for which there is a strong majority in both houses as shown by the fact that a similar bill has passed each House three times.

"5. The Water Power Bill which will permit the use of water now running to waste in our rivers and induce immediate investment in over 20 states in the construction of hydro-electric plants."

WORK AMONG ALIENS SHOWS GOOD RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Massachusetts.—Thirty alien factory workers of this city, graduates of special Americanization classes of the Malden public evening schools, made application for their first naturalization papers on Wednesday morning at the federal Naturalization Court in Boston. They were conveyed to and from Boston in automobiles supplied by the school committee and Malden Board of Trade, and made the trip on factory time. The rubber factories in both Malden and Melrose have taken great interest in the Americanization work and have paid an hourly wage to members of the classes for the time occupied in study. Joshua T. Day, president of the Malden Board of Trade, speaks enthusiastically of the good results of the undertaking.



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ADVANCEMENT OF SPANISH COMMERCE

Project Said to Include a Great American Scheme to Develop Vigo and Its Fine Harbor for Trade With United States

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—To what has already been stated concerning new works of various kinds that are in progress—frequently with foreign financial assistance in which the United States figures conspicuously—for the advancement of Spanish manufactures, trade and commerce, there is much to be added, and, despite some general impressions that may be formed of a persistent backwardness, there is hardly a district in Spain where some important works are not being undertaken and where there are not strong undercurrents of progress. What is being done in Spain is not upon the surface, and it is not being advertised. One reason for this is that the syndicates engaged do not consider it to their advantage that the world should at present be unnecessarily and in too much detail instructed upon the enterprises in which they are engaging.

M. Malvy's Activities

When commissions come to Spain—and they have been very numerous in recent times—a certain secrecy seems always to wrap itself about them. There is an obvious explanation. It is not until those who are or might be concerned come to Spain that they understand what are the real possibilities. People of acumen and ability, who come here for a vacation, or some other reason apart from business, frequently find themselves strongly attracted to new business or constructional propositions. There is an interesting case in point at the present time. M. Malvy, the French former Minister of the Interior, who was banished from France a little while ago after trial by the Senate as the "Hautain" in circumstances which will be well remembered, acted, as is known, in Spain, at San Sebastian, which is only just over the frontier from France. Here he took a villa, so as to be near to France for news, letters, and so forth, and here he intended to bide his time, reading and writing and preparing until he could return to his country. But the possibilities of Spain were too much of an attraction for him. Little is heard of M. Malvy now in France, for he is very busy elsewhere. M. Malvy at this moment is away in the South of Spain at Malaga, where he is establishing the bases and working out the details of a new aerial line which as soon as may be is to be established between Toulouse (where there is a new Spanish Chamber of Commerce), Barcelona, Alicante, and Malaga.

Increasing attention is being devoted to the waterfront power of Spain. The physical peculiarities are such that the country has matchless resources in this respect. To some extent they have been exploited, but not to a fifth or a hundredth part of what they might be. Spain, as it has been put, is just crammed tight with wasted power of this kind. If all the force of her falls were harnessed she would have power enough for anything. New efforts are being made in this matter in a new spirit of determination.

Almost too magnificent as it has appeared to some, it really seems likely now that the scheme for harnessing the great falls of the River Douro is going through and may be completed at no distant date. It has gone far beyond the thinking and considering stage. It was, in fact, recently announced that after negotiation the Spanish and Portuguese governments had come to an understanding concerning the power to be derived from these falls. An international commission of Spanish and Portuguese engineers has been appointed to study the subject and to present a solution of the problem that will satisfy both parties and be advantageous to them. It is not long since King Alfonso received a special commission, upon which the Bank of Bilbao and the Sociedad Salto de Aguas (Waterfalls) del Douro were represented, and the project was explained to him in detail, the object being to interest him personally in the scheme for the furtherance of which a concession in favor of the company named was asked. This was duly granted. The capital of the company amounts to 150,000,000 pesetas, is, as Spanish, and is largely controlled by the Bank of Bilbao.

Spain's Coal Shortage

It happens somewhat aggravatingly that the falls occur at the point where the river constitutes the frontier between Spain and Portugal. If the frontier were being made over again one country or the other would assuredly scheme for the possession of these falls, the value of which is better known now than when electricity was not understood. The falls are 300 feet high, and it is estimated that they develop 350,000 horsepower, which is said to be more than enough to balance the existing shortage of coal, which comes to about 2,000,000 tons annually. The coal shortage has been one of the severest trials of Spain during the war; here by harnessing the falls she has the simplest, easiest, and most certain relief from all foreign dependence. It is the intention to take part of the power to Madrid, another part to Bilbao, and to distribute it generally through the region of Galicia and other parts of the peninsula. If the scheme materializes, as seems probable, it will appreciably affect the entire industrial life of the country, and will be one of the most important projects of its kind ever attempted.

In one way or another it seems to be adopted as a definite policy that



Vigo

Spanish port to be developed with a special reference to trade with the United States

ALLOCATION OF BURDENS OF WAR

Difficulties in Allocating Financial Burdens of Former Dual Monarchy Are Set Forth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—One of the great difficulties bequeathed by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to its now independent component parts, is the well-nigh insoluble problem of allocating the financial burdens of the former state.

The economic relations between what is now known as the German-Austrian Republic and the present Czech-Slovak and Jugo-Slav republics, were of the closest possible nature, while of course their currency was the same and all their financial relations were regulated from Vienna. In a former article attention was called to the objection raised by the Czech-Slovak Republic to assuming responsibility for their share of the common expenditure in the war, which was not covered by regular parliamentary grants, but only by decrees issued through an unconstitutional misuse of Article 14, the emergency paragraph of the Austrian constitution. Now a further difficulty appears to be added to this very serious disturbance of the financial stability of the old Hapsburg monarchy.

Old Currency Depreciated

It is reported that the South Slav authorities, at least in Croatia and Slavonia, have stamped the notes of the old currency with the name of the new state, thus restricting the circulation of these notes within the bounds of the new republic. This independent action by the southern Slavs, naturally tends further to depreciate the value of the old currency and greatly to confuse all financial arrangements, such as debts, contracts, and all trade between the different parts of the former monarchy. The Czech-Slovak Republic Government has not yet taken any such step in dealing with that part of the common currency which is to be found within its borders. It has, however, issued, confidentially and secretly, a series of questions to financial circles throughout the country, which shows clearly that this important problem is under consideration, and indicates its complexity and importance for the future economic development of the country.

In the first part of this "questionnaire" it is asked whether it is desirable to separate the Czech-Slovak Republic from the currency of Austria-Hungary, and whether this should be done at once, or only after the new definitive frontiers of the new republic have been fixed. A further question is whether this should be effected by stamping the old bank notes, or by the issue of new notes, and whether the change should be carried out through an existing bank or some financial institution specially established for that purpose. Still another question is whether this change should be carried out by the new republic independently, or whether it should be effected by an agreement with the other parts of the former monarchy.

Future Currency

The second section of the "questionnaire" deals with the regulation of the future currency, and in particular with the possibility of a reform of the system of taxation combined with increased production and exports for improving the financial situation. One of the suggestions made is whether part of the notes now current in the republic could not be changed for state bonds bearing interest. Other suggestions are whether the old bank notes should not be reduced in value, and to what relative amounts, and whether in so doing an effort should not be made to secure the entry of the Czech-Slovak Republic into the Latin Monetary Union, which it will be remembered includes France and Italy.

The "questionnaire" further dwells upon the various difficulties, personal and public, involved in the various changes suggested, including those of the different banks affected. Further difficulties discussed are the liquidation of the national debt, the war loans, and the connection between the currency and bank note problem. On the whole, the news from Croatia and this series of questions from the new Republic authorities at Prague give a striking picture of the legacy of confusion and ruin bequeathed by

DRIFTING TO CITIES IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—With a population of 1,69 to the square mile, and 39.43 per cent of her population accumulated in six capital cities, Australia is finding decentralization an imperative need. There is more than state interest therefore in the report of the Victorian Select Parliamentary Committee on the causes of the drift of population from the country to the city.

Victoria has an unenviable position in regard to this urban concentration as 47.11 per cent of her whole population is concentrated in Melbourne. The select committee, which presented its report to the Legislative Assembly of Victoria at the end of 1913, attributed the migration from country districts to many causes, of which the principal were: The decline of gold-mining, scarcity and want of continuity of employment in country, closing of small industries, and the removal of larger ones from country centers to the metropolitan area, better opportunities for employment at higher wages, and under better conditions, in the city, lack in country districts of trades in which young men could become skilled workmen, neglecting development of country resources, want of systematized rural organization, general dullness of country life.

The committee found that the greatest outflow of population from the country districts had been caused by the decline of the gold-mining industry. In 15 years the number of miners had fallen from 26,103 to 6,069, including 5,000 others who had been indirectly connected with mining and had left it. The committee estimated that as a result of this displacement of labor upward of 100,000 men, women, and children had been forced to move from mining districts, the bulk going to the metropolitan area.

Among the proposals put forward by the committee for an improvement in the tendency to drift cityward was the establishment of secondary industries in the country; instances mentioned of the excellent results of this plan were the beet sugar industry and milk condensing at Maffra, the woolen mills at Warrnambool, and the milk condensing at Dennington. These industries had increased population and stimulated housebuilding. For the encouragement of mining, the committee recommended the raising of the price of gold and the furnishing of cheap power. Experienced miners had considered that the prospecting of the wide, auriferous areas of the state, embracing 595,000 acres, called for new methods and expert treatment.

A country life policy, providing for the complete organization of rural industries, the practical development of all natural resources, the formation of conditions conducive to a better rural life, and the awakening of farmers to the value of cooperation, was urged by the committee, which also considered that the question of railway freight should be given earnest attention. Among other points in the report were recommendations for the continuance of country road construction, the extension of educational facilities with the adaptation of the curriculum in country schools to the real needs of rural life, and the development of "community loyalty."

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REPATRIATION OF FRENCH OFFICERS

Officers Returning From German Prison Camps, Tell of Hardships of Camp Life and How They Made It Tolerable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Among the 800,000 French war prisoners being repatriated these past war days, are officers of the French Army who probably are among the last to be returned from German prison camps. In one compartment alone, on a train arriving in Paris from Dunkerque recently, were two captains of the seventy-sixth regiment of infantry, a captain of the sixth cuirassiers, two lieutenants, one of whom had been a prominent banker in civil life, an aviator and a merchant, the latter from Brussels. These French officers were all returning from the prison camp at Burgbel-Magdeburg. Not one of them had much to say regarding the dreary prison existence from which they had just been liberated. They were each looking forward to a happy reunion with wife and children, and, with typical French courage, each officer was taking an inventory of his souvenirs rather than his sorrows.

One of the captains of the infantry was especially pleased to display a linen traveling-bag case, carefully made by him during his confinement in prison. The bag was turned inside out, and the needlework was exhibited with a pride not wholly unwarranted. It was explained to the passengers that the stitches were probably not as short or as even as a woman might have taken in doing the same work; "Nevertheless, the work pleases me," explained the captain, and one could not doubt the sincerity of his joy at having been able to produce something truly useful as well as feminine in a German prison camp.

The captain of the sixth cuirassiers was eager to display the printed form of promise each prisoner is obliged to sign every time he is permitted to leave the prison for a walk with the guard. "I, the undersigned," thus the promise reads, "give my word of honor not to try to escape during the walk of ———, that is to say, from my leaving the camp until my return, neither to make or prepare any plan of escape during this time."

Prisoners' Rations

The lieutenant, who had been a banker in civil life, said it was more than two months after his imprisonment before he began receiving packages of food from home. During this time it was necessary to depend wholly upon prison food, which was so unwholesome both in sight and odor that it became necessary both to close one's eyes and hold one's nose if one expected to be able to swallow the food. The daily ration of the French prisoner of war consisted of one bowl of soup and one piece of black bread. The soup has been similarly described by all returning prisoners as having been made of water and some kind of decayed grass. "When my first package arrived from home," related this lieutenant, "I wept for joy. It was, I am sure, the happiest day of my life. It seemed as though I should find my family within that box, and I was not disappointed. My dear wife and children had thoughtfully placed photographs of themselves among the valued food treasures which that package contained. True, the photographs were mutilated by the German censor, but that made no difference. I could see something of the features of my family, and I was happy. I shall not soon forget the tin of pressed veal which they sent. It was as if I had returned to my own fireside again."

Still another lieutenant told of the clever wireless system of receiving messages secretly installed by a French prisoner in the camp at Burg. News of the war's progress intended only for the German commandant reached these French prisoners daily in their lonely prison cells. The French officer who was responsible for the installation of this successful wireless station managed to conceal a telephone receiver when captured, and what afterward developed into a com-

plete equipment started with this small beginning. A small piece of wire picked up here, a button there, in fact, odds and ends of anything and everything, assembled, furnished means for a reliable receiving station. Whenever a Prussian guard appeared, the wireless station was immediately dismantled. To avoid detection, the receiver was quickly placed in the pocket of one French officer, the bit of wire hidden in the cell, perhaps, while various portions of the apparatus were quickly passed from one prisoner to another. During the last months of the war these French officers were daily in possession of uncensored war news intended, as stated, only for the Prussian commandant. The news of the Allies' advances naturally kept the French prisoners of war contented and caused them to make joyous preparation for the return journey into France.

Few Attempts at Escape

When asked if many of the French soldiers and officers had tried to escape from prison, a captain replied: "Of course there were a few French prisoners who tried to get away from time to time, but generally speaking we did not try to escape." "Ce n'est pas la peine—there was no use in trying," he explained. "We left that little piece of foolishness generally to the Americans. We knew that in making an effort to escape we would be obliged to encounter first the palisade, then the barbed wire, then the ditches, and lastly the look-out. There was really little use in trying to do anything but wait as contentedly as possible, and for that reason the French prisoners busied themselves with improving their education. We endeavored to learn all we could of the English and Italian languages, and, although we did not care about it, we even tried to get a smattering of the German language. If one understood a little German, one could talk with the guard during the walks. Then, too, we were always willing to do anything that gave us additional occupation."

Probably one of the most amazing sets of picture post cards in existence was displayed by the Belgian merchant to the travelers in this compartment. These cards, procured at Liège, portrayed in a startling manner the crudity of Prussian art and accomplishment. These monstrous imaginings of Prussian conquest over the allied armies well illustrate the adage that he laughs best who laughs last. In this collection was a card showing L'Arc de Triomphe, Paris. A triumphant Prussian Army was entering the side of the Arch toward Paris, while a crushed and defeated French Army was passing sadly out of the reverse side of the Arch, forever marching away from their beloved Paris. This card is surely the grimmest of grim humor at the present moment, when Paris stands as the triumphant host of "the kings of the earth" and is this very day the home of the world's Peace Conference, which is itself making terms for a crushed and defeated Germany. The German inscription on this unpropitious card reads, "Ablösung der Wache in Paris."

Another card in this unique collection of materialistic prophecy, which is, indeed, no prophecy at all, gives a bird's eye view of Paris, showing the Eiffel Tower in the immediate foreground. At the entrance to the city, triumphant, German cavalry officers were pausing merely long enough to exult over their marvelous victory! They were regarding "Paris, the lost." The Prussian flag was being borne proudly into the city. This card carried the following inscription in German, which, in the light of present events, is, to say the least, bizarre: "Paris, 1815, 1871, 1914. Da waren wir ja wieder vor Paris!" Paris, too many times taken, alas, by the Germans! Fortunately for the world, the Prussians are at least privileged to sub-

tract the last date, 1914, from their "too many" conquests.

Perhaps the most amazing of this set of 12 or more picture post cards was that which portrayed several occupied telephone booths, all taken by the Germans. These booths were named Liège, Namur, Longwy, Givet, Reims, Maubeuge, and lastly, the largest booth of all, occupied by a Frenchman, was labeled Paris. Just outside the Paris booth a Prussian officer was forcing an entrance by means of a huge battle-axe. According to the imagery of the Hun artist, the frightened French and English soldiers outside the booth were depicted as pitifully crying out as they fled in confusion: "Mon Dieu! Allée bascul!" ("Everything occupied!") As if in fear of losing even their clothing, the defeated English and French were represented as saying, "Oh, unsere armen Hosen!"

Prussian Buffoonery

This Prussian art tallies badly with that which history has actually recorded as having taken place—the complete restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France and the German defeat in England's safe keeping. One is moved to comment on the vast difference between the crude, cruel, buffoonery of the Prussian idea of conquest and the gentle compassion expressed by Admiral Sir David Beatty regarding the surrender of the German fleet. "It was a most disappointing day," said Admiral Beatty in an address in the United States battle squadron. "It was a pitiful day to see those great ships coming in like sheep being headed by dogs to their fold without an effort on anybody's part; but it was a day everybody could be proud of." Surely tenderness and humor go hand in hand.

A touching incident occurred in this railway compartment, showing that innate good breeding, which is always present in the true French nature, can by no means be destroyed in a German prison camp. One of the travelers, an American, had been offered food of various kinds, such as canned veal, French biscuits, apples, purchased in Holland, besides many curious souvenirs, prison camp money, and odds and ends picked up here and there in Germany. In return for these acts of kindness, the American offered to divide several plaques of chocolate with these officers, who were contenting themselves with the most meager of luncheons, consisting of canned beef and war bread. When the candy was passed, without exception, each officer quickly turned his head away as if even the sight of sweets distressed him. "Je vous en prie—not any, thank you for me." The American was not wholly satisfied that these refusals were bona fide, and upon investigation learned that chocolate in any form is prohibitive, because of the expense, in any German prison camp. One plaque, which would cost 1 franc 25 centimes in Paris, would cost more than 100 times as much in a German prison camp, or 150 francs (\$30). After a little more justifiable insistence on the part of the American that the chocolate be accepted for dessert, each officer gratefully accepted a portion, but in each case it was saved rather than eaten. It was a little something more for each one to take home, after long years or months of prison exile, to a patient wife or eager children.

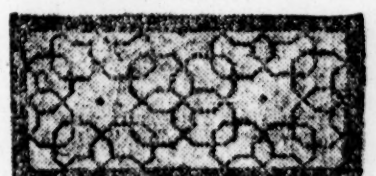
IRISH MOVEMENT PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—Washington Camp No. 1, Patriotic Order, Sons of America, has passed resolutions protesting against the persistent propaganda being promoted in this country to bring the question of the independence of Ireland to the consideration of the Peace Conference. The resolutions recite that such activities are morally, if not technically, enemy propaganda and are untimely, unpatriotic, and un-American.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, near West, Boston

India Druggets



DIRECT importation recently arrived after a journey of many months and now offered at decided savings.

Living rooms, bed rooms, dining rooms, halls, porches, sun parlors, country or shore houses.

designs and colors—

Blue, green, brown, India red, and yellow, natural wool patterns.		
The pattern, mosaic pattern, plain center, band border, star pattern, wave border.		
Size	Value	Price
Druggets, 10x14	\$7.50	65.00
Druggets, 9x12	65.00	47.50
Druggets, 8x10	48.50	35.00
Druggets, 6x8	34.00	21.50
Druggets, 6x6	22.75	16.50
Druggets, 3x6	11.50	8.00
Druggets, 2x3 1/2	7.50	5.00
Druggets, 4x4	9.95	7.50
Druggets, 3x3	5.75	4.00
Druggets, 3x1 1/2	2.85	2.25

Millinery Models

THE Joseph Model Hats for Spring are shown in endless variety. They embody many new and original style ideas created by our designer. Added to this are the very new French hats which have just reached us.

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Our only establishment is at
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BETWEEN 50TH AND 51ST STREETS
NEW YORK

WHO SHALL GOVERN THE MIDDLE EAST?

Sir F. Younghusband Urges Superiority of British Claims—Question of an American Protectorate Is Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—"Proposals for placing the Middle East under American protection are being made from at least two different quarters," writes Sir Francis Younghusband, K. C. S. I., who will be remembered as British Commissioner to Tibet in 1902-04, in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. "One British, the other Arab. The British quarterly review, 'The Round Table,' makes the proposal chiefly on the ground that the burdens on the British Empire are already too great, and that America ought to share them. The Arab proposal is for the formation of a great federation of all the Arab states from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, free from any Turkish domination, and under the protection of the United States."

Shattering Turkish Dominion

"With these proposals I disagree. The various Arab states and communities in Arabia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria, are now freed from Turkish domination. But who broke this domination? The Arabs themselves to some extent. The Arab forces made a considerable contribution to General Allenby's victory in Palestine. The Russians also did much to this end in the early part of the war by their conquest of Armenia. But in the main the work was done by British, Australian, New Zealand, and Indian troops. The accomplishment of this work required an immense effort, great sacrifice, high skill, dogged tenacity in the home country and splendid courage and endurance in the troops on the spot. In Gallipoli and at Kut we British suffered grave reverses. We were severely criticized by the world—including America. We did more. We removed those who failed to come up to the high standard required by this war. We put in authority more competent men. We redoubled our efforts. The collapse of Russia made our task more difficult by exposing our flank in Mesopotamia. The great German offensive of March, 1918, made it necessary for us to withdraw British divisions from Palestine. Still we pressed on. We enlisted, organized and trained 100,000 Indian troops for Palestine alone. And at length General Allenby in Palestine and General Marshall in Mesopotamia finally and absolutely shattered Turkish dominion."

British as Reformers

"And all the time in the rear of the fighting lines the settlement of the country was proceeding. The navigation of the Tigris was improved. A railway up the valley was constructed. Irrigation canals were dug. Hundreds of thousands of acres were brought under cultivation. Law courts and schools were established. Water supplies were improved. A vast outlay of labor and money was incurred. "Now, when men have put forth such a prodigious effort, military and civil, at a time when they were putting forth still greater efforts elsewhere, guarding the seas, crushing the deadly submarine peril, fighting desperate battles in France, Italy, Bulgaria, and many parts of Africa, besides keeping up a reserve in England to guard against invasion, they do not care to see the position they have at last won occupied by anyone else. It is not in human nature that they should."

"We did not go to Mesopotamia and Palestine to free the Arabs. We had no such quixotic intention. We tried, indeed, to avoid going to war with Turkey. But war with Turkey was forced upon us—chiefly by the Germans, who were bent upon going to Baghdad and thence to India, but also by the Turks. And being forced to fight the Turks, we fought to good purpose, so that we now find ourselves in a position of great prestige and power. To maintain that position may be a burden, but we would be a poor-spirited race if we did not bear it with joy and pride, and I, for one, would be loath to see it laid down or share it with another."

"I would not be so unreasonable as to pretend that British rule in backward countries is anything like perfect. Looking back on my own experience I can see plenty of ways in which it might be improved. I think, in especial, that in our well-meant eagerness to secure efficiency and secure it at once, we may have been apt to do too much ourselves and leave too little to native talent. It is a danger of which we must beware or we may emasculate a race and stunt its own peculiar genius. But taking all in all, our three centuries of experience must have given us a special capacity for dealing with backward peoples. Anyhow, the proof is there that under the tremendous test of a world-war more than four years in length, the British Empire, with its 350,000,000 non-British peoples, instead of flying to pieces came together more tightly than ever before."

The British Claims

"It will be to the advantage of ourselves, of the peoples under our control, and of the generality of nations that our work should be subjected to responsible criticism from outside. But provided we are prepared for such criticism and provided we carry out our work so that it inures to the general benefit, I believe that it would be to the common advantage of all peoples that we should continue to completion the work which, in four strenuous years of war we have carried so far."

"France, Italy, America, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, all have backward

countries under their control. In my opinion the general interests of the world are best served by each of us regarding our own particular work as carried out on behalf of the world at large. Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Japanese or people of any other nationality can trade, travel, reside, take up land for business purposes, mine, engineer or educate in India, just as freely as any Englishman. There are no protective duties against them. The benefit of the work we have done in establishing peace and order, breaking down internal customs barriers, setting up law courts, constructing roads, railways, canals, and telegraphs, can be enjoyed as freely by an American as by an Englishman. The work that the French have done in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, West Africa, Madagascar, South Asia; the Americans in the Philippines, Hawaii and other places; the Dutch in Java and Sumatra; is similarly all to the good of every nation. Each nation takes an interest and pride in its own special sphere and under the pressure of world-opinion is more and more insistently obliged to work in conformity with the general good and not for any exclusive advantage."

"We British are assuredly capable of doing excellent work of the kind required in the Middle East. With the eyes of the world upon us we would take a very particular pride in exerting our authority throughout the various Arabian states in such fashion as to merit the general approval of mankind. And in consideration of our sacrifices and achievements we may reasonably claim the world's support in guiding and training the Arabian states till they can hold together, stand upright, and eventually are able to take care of themselves."

IRISH "PARLIAMENT'S" DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The following is a translation of the full Democratic program adopted by the Irish Parliament at its first public session in the Mansion House, Jan. 21, 1919:

"We declare in the words of the Irish Republican Proclamation the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies to be indefeasible, and in the language of our first President, Padraig Mac-Pearce, we declare that the nation's sovereignty extends not only to all the men and women of the nation, but to all its material possessions; the nation's soil, and all its resources; all the wealth and all the wealth-producing processes within the nation, and with him we reaffirm that all right to private property must be subordinated to the public right and welfare."

"We declare that we desire our country to be ruled in accordance with the principles of liberty, equality, and justice for all, which alone can secure permanence of government in the willing adhesion of the people."

"We affirm the duty of every man and woman to give allegiance and service to the Commonwealth, and declare it is the duty of the nation to assure that every citizen shall have opportunity to spend his or her strength and faculties in the service of the people. In return for willing service, we, in the name of the Republic, declare the right of every citizen to an adequate share of the produce of the nation's labor."

"It shall be the first duty of the government of the republic to make provision for the physical, mental, and spiritual well-being of the children, to secure that no child shall suffer hunger or cold from lack of food, clothing or shelter, but that all shall be provided with the means and facilities requisite for their proper education and training as citizens of a free and Gaelic Ireland."

"The Irish republic fully realizes the necessity of abolishing the present odious, degrading, and foreign Poor Law system substituting therefor a sympathetic native scheme for the care of the nation's aged and infirm, who shall not be regarded as a burden, but rather entitled to the nation's gratitude and consideration. Likewise it shall be the duty of the republic to take such measures as will safeguard the health of the people and insure the physical as well as the moral well-being of the nation."

"It shall be our duty to promote the development of the nation's resources, to increase the productivity of its soil, to exploit its mineral deposits, past bogs, and fisheries; its waterways and harbors, in the interests and for the benefit of the Irish people."

"It shall be the duty of the republic to adopt all measures necessary for the recreation and invigoration of our industries, and to insure their being developed on the most beneficial and progressive cooperative and industrial lines. With the adoption of an extensive Irish Consular Service, trade, with foreign nations, shall be revived on terms of mutual advantage and good will, and while undertaking the organization of the nation's trade, import and export, it shall be the duty of the republic to prevent the shipment from Ireland, of food and other necessities, until the wants of the Irish people are fully satisfied and the future provided for."

"It shall also devolve upon the national government to seek cooperation of the governments of other countries in determining a standard of social and industrial legislation with a view to a general and lasting improvement in the conditions under which the working classes live and labor."

POSTAGE IN SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The Post Office Department has sent in a proposition to the government regarding the higher postage. It is proposed to raise the postage very considerably; for local post from 7 to 10 ore, and for other letters from 12 to 15 ore. The Post Office Department points to the rise in the postage in the United States of America, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria.

JAPANESE VIEWS UPON PROHIBITION

Editor Praises Idealism of the United States, Which Fearlessly Faces Revenue Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
TOKYO, Japan.—A most interesting view of prohibition, inspired by the attitude of the United States toward the subject, is furnished by some comments in a leading article of the Japanese newspaper, The Hochi. The Japanese editor, upon hearing the news of the "American determination to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout that country," compared the situation with that furnished by Japan, much to his own country's disadvantage. He went so far as to denounce the Japanese officials for a state of things which he characterizes by the word "neglect," and for this neglect he holds in a measure the Diet responsible.

Likes American Character

After reviewing prohibition proposals in detail, especially in relation to the returning soldiers, the editor goes on to acclaim the American attitude as a great decision, marking a new epoch in American history. He lays stress, however, not so much upon the advisability of prohibition as upon "the determined character of the American people" in demanding liquor reform. The treasury and the manufacturers of drinks and others would lose an enormous amount of revenue, yet the American people decided the matter in spite of all opposition and inconvenience. This character, he thinks, is admirable. This courage is indeed awe-inspiring. The world is astonished at this splendid character of the American people.

Japanese Want of Ideals

Now what about Japan? As a way to relieve the shortage of rice, it has been suggested that rice used for sake be cut down in quantity. But because such reduction of sake would reduce the revenues of the Empire by tens of millions of yen the suggestion has been opposed. The editor cannot but be amazed at the difference between the two nations. One country fears nothing in prosecuting her program; the other has no ideal in statesmanship and is caught by the consideration of petty profits or revenues. The editor cannot keep still, in learning of the determination of the American people rather than on the question of advisability of the prohibition. "When we have across the Pacific a people who are full of ideals and courage, can the Japanese nation remain idle?" Some blame the government for incompetence and lack of policy, he says. But the Diet is not altogether free, because of neglecting to watch over the government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION REFORM IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BELFAST, Ireland.—The Belfast proposals for the improvement of primary education have not been long in producing a controversy on the subject. This has arisen in regard to the position of schools under Roman Catholic management. A Roman Catholic member of the corporation contended that there was ample accommodation for the Roman Catholic population, and that an education rate would be unnecessary if the Protestants had done their share. As regards this statement, a letter recently published in the Belfast press stated that the Roman Catholics should provide accommodation for 17.5 of their population, whereas only 13.7 was so provided, as against 14.8 by all other schools. It was also pointed out that a much larger proportion of the Roman Catholic schools were vested schools, and that only a part of their cost fell on the population.

The bishop of Down, Dr. D'Arcy, in a reply to a letter on this subject contended that the Roman Catholic schools were more in need of accommodation than the Protestant schools, as the former were more overcrowded. Dr. Macrory, the Roman Catholic bishop of Down, has replied to this, to show that the Roman Catholic children have ample accommodation, but Dr. D'Arcy in his reply faces Dr. Macrory with inexorable figures, and points out that calculations in a large city like Belfast cannot be founded solely on the rolls, as when the accommodation is insufficient and the schools crowded, public opinion gets laxer owing to its being useless to make a fuss where no immediate remedy is at hand.

Dr. D'Arcy, in conclusion, points out that the whole education problem has now got beyond the efforts of the churches, and that people in Ireland are coming to realize that they are falling behind in the matter of education. The lack of accommodation is only the first need; the whole standard of education has to be raised, and he says, "we want to do for education here what the splendid Fisher Act has done for England."

PERU'S PROBLEM AT PEACE CONFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—There seems to be some expectancy that as so many questions of a very extraneous nature are being raised at the Peace Conference, an effort may be made by Peru to bring up the Arica-Tacna issue with Chile. "Peru," states a British officer, just returned from Valparaiso, "has helped the Allies to the best of her ability since she severed relations with Germany in 1917. On the other hand Chile has remained neutral, and her undoubtedly strong pro-German tendencies have caused her to help the Hun on several occasions. "During the late summer of the past year, when it was seen the defeat of

Germany was certain, the Peruvian statesmen and press blossomed forth with the view that the question of Arica-Tacna exactly paralleled that of Alsace and Lorraine, and that as soon as the war was over President Wilson, who was fighting for the liberty of small nations and treaty rights, would work for a plebiscite of the stolen provinces. The action was at least premature, and had not the Peruvians put their cards on the table they stood a good chance of securing the intervention of the United States directly the Peace Conference was ended. Now Chile is warned, and she is taking steps to insure that if there is to be a plebiscite there shall be few Peruvians left to vote. The view is, therefore, gaining ground that Peru would do well to try to raise the topic in Paris."

GUARD DENIED TO ARCHBISHOP MANNIX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Replying to a question asked in the federal Parliament by Mr. Palmer, a South Australian representative, Mr. Watt, the Acting Federal Prime Minister, declared it was highly improbable that the Defense Department would officially sanction a military guard of honor, composed of returned soldiers, to receive Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, in connection with a concert in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital, given in the Exhibition Building. If returned soldiers desired to "line up" on their own account, that would be another matter, he said.

Mr. Palmer gave Mr. Watt a copy of the Tribune, a Roman Catholic paper circulating in Victoria, and pointed out that the paragraph declaring that Archbishop Mannix would be received by returned soldiers, appeared immediately below a mutilated presentation of the Australian ensign. Having carefully examined the advertisement, Mr. Watt said that apparently the Australian ensign had had the Union Jack cut out of it. Whether that had been done by design or in order to make space it was difficult to say.

Mr. Palmer—By design, I have no doubt.

On the day following this reference in Parliament, Brigadier-General Williams, the State Commandant, said that no permission had been given for a guard of honor of returned soldiers. If the men who took part were discharged soldiers, and did not attend in uniform, they were free to do what they wished. If, however, they had attended in uniform without permission, they had committed an illegal act and were liable to punishment. If they were still members of the forces and had attended in uniform, they were guilty of a breach of military discipline for which they might be punished by court-martial.

On the night of the concert the guard of honor was provided by 46 returned soldiers, but only four were in uniform. Whether action will be taken against these four men is at present not known.

A feature of the gathering in the Exhibition Building was provided by the "Noble Guards," a body of men recently formed in Melbourne in imitation of the papal guard. They number 125, and wear uniform similar to that of the guards at the Vatican—red tunic, duck trousers, black leggings, white gloves, blue and gold sashes and helmet with white bushy. Each of the guards carried a wooden sword. A large papal flag was borne in front of them on the occasion of the concert.

WAR VETERANS ARE WANTED FOR GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
BUFFALO, New York.—Every effort will be made to induce former national guardsmen who have served in the world war, to join the reorganized federal national guard, as it is to be known. The state guard will pass out of existence when the federal national guard is organized.

Captains in the federal guard will receive \$500 a year, under officers \$250 and privates 20 per cent of the base pay of a private in the regular army, or \$6 a month. Every officer of the old national guard will be entitled to return to the national guard of the state and in the event of officers of equal grade being contestants for one position, the one with combat experience will be favored.

It is understood the Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, present commander of the twenty-seventh division, will be offered the command of the federalized guard in New York State.

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Evs. 8.20, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.20
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HENRI RABAUD, Cond.
Soloist—JOSEF MALKIN, Cello
TOMORROW
At 8
SAT. EVE.
At 8
Single Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

RIGHTS OF PEOPLE IN WATER POWERS

Member of Maine Legislature Seeks Rulings of Court as Basis for Action in Elaborate Development of Streams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PORTLAND, Maine.—If the State of Maine is ever going to take any progressive constructive action in regard to its water-power development it probably will begin by doing something at the source of all water powers, that is, by perhaps creating great storage reservoirs up in the lake regions of the State, says Representative Percival P. Baxter, who has asked a question of the Supreme Court which goes to the foundation of this issue.

"I have asked the Supreme Court if the State of Maine may lawfully go into that development and construction work. The second question follows along naturally and logically—if the State of Maine may go into the construction and development of water-storage reservoirs, may the State of Maine thereafter impose a tax or some charge in the nature of a tax, upon all those people on the rivers below who thus derive benefits from the water stored above them in the lakes of Maine. It does not require great imagination to see what such action might be; to see what benefits might accrue to the State if these two questions are answered in the affirmative."

"A business proposition would then face the State of Maine, and a comparatively simple one. The State could build great reservoirs up in the lake region, could then tax the people below a fair and a reasonable tax so that the State would be assured, not only of a suitable income, but of a fund with which to charge off the original cost of the work. These lakes are the sources of all our water-power wealth, and I have consistently maintained that the rights of the people of Maine in these lakes are absolutely inalienable."

"All that I seek to accomplish by these questions is to let the people of Maine know just what their rights are and how far they may legally go. The third and the fourth questions vary somewhat from the first and the second. In many sections throughout the State of Maine the legislatures of past years have given away these valuable rights in the lakes and great ponds of the State; have given away these rights to private corporations without receiving any compensation therefor. I ask, therefore, of the Supreme Court if, in such cases, the right still remains to the State of Maine to tax those corporations a fair price for the benefits received by reason of their

having been given these privileges in our great lakes."

"You can imagine the possibilities for good if the State of Maine were allowed to impose a reasonable burden upon this unfeeling and perpetual source of wealth. A small tax would, doubtless, provide ample means for continuing our road work, and for doing the thousand and one things which are so sorely needed in this State of Maine."

"The fifth question is quite a departure from the others and it varies considerably from them. In 1824 there was a statute passed which reserved to the people of the State of Maine the best mill site in every township and 200 acres of land. That was 95 years ago. It is not my purpose to put a cloud upon any man's title. I do not, however, want a cloud upon the title of the State of Maine, if the State of Maine has any such title, and I have searched, and others have searched, to see whether or not this old statute—this old reservation of 95 years ago—has been repealed or not. If the State still owns the best mill site in every township and 200 acres in such township, certainly this Legislature, or the next Legislature, should take some action to protect the State's rights in such a valuable privilege."

"I believe that if we will put our minds on it, and will think it out carefully, and work it out, that before long through we shall establish some definite rights which the citizens of this State have in this, their great natural inheritance."

NEW YORK DRYS HOLD TO DIRECT PRIMARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Anti-Saloon League of this State is opposed to the proposed abolition of direct primaries. The league leaders admit that the present primary law may not be perfect, but hold that its faults should be corrected without repealing the law. They declare the attempt to repeal is an attempt to rob the new women voters of their legitimate influence in politics, for many years, and they assert that the main purpose behind the movement is the effort of the reactionaries to effect the re-nomination of James W. Wadsworth, United States Senator, whose record against suffrage has aroused the women, and whose opposition to prohibition has stirred the moral element.

SAFETY WORK TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The Vermont Committee of Public Safety has voted unanimously to continue in existence until peace has been declared. The committee will take up new duties, including finding work for returned soldiers and sailors, aiding dependents of men in the service of the army and navy at home and abroad, and investigating pay and allowance claims.

CLEMENCY GRANTED IN ESPIONAGE CASES

Among 53 Such Instances, Where Sentences Were Regarded as Excessive, Is Secretary of the Socialist Party of New Jersey

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Among the 53 cases of convictions under the Espionage Act, where the sentences were regarded as excessive, and in which President Wilson has granted clemency, is that of Frederick Kraft of Newark, New Jersey, secretary of the Socialist Party in New Jersey. He was granted a full pardon. The sentence of Amos Linden Hitchcock, formerly Socialist member of the school board of Cleveland, Ohio, was commuted from 10 to two years.

The 15-year sentence imposed on Clarence H. Waldron of Vermont, a pacifist preacher, was commuted to expire April 1 next.

The sentence of Theodore Buessel of Connecticut, a German Lutheran preacher, was commuted from 10 years to expire April 1 next.

Additional commutations by President Wilson of sentences of the extreme penalty, passed in three cases by military courts-martial, were announced on Wednesday by the War Department.

Private Frank J. Burke, a conscientious objector at Ft. Riley, Kansas, was sentenced to pay the extreme penalty after conviction of refusing to obey a command of his superior officer. Gen. Leonard Wood, who was in command at the time, recommended commutation to 25 years confinement. President Wilson ordered this reduced to 15 years.

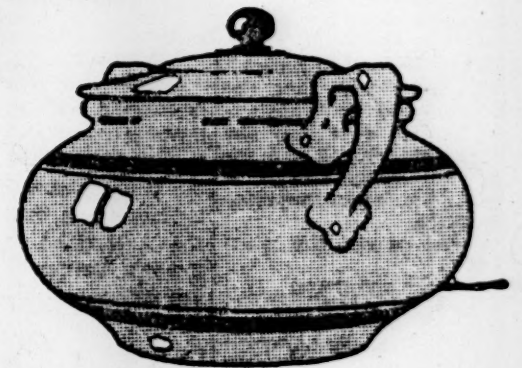
Private Arshag Ashbahain was sentenced to be executed at Newport News, Virginia, for refusing to fall in with his command, the fourth infantry, for departure to a point of embarkation. President Wilson ordered the sentence reduced to 10 years confinement.

Private Aaron H. Smith was similarly sentenced at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, for refusal to obey orders. Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Sharp, commanding the southeastern department, recommended a sentence of 25 years imprisonment and President Wilson ordered this reduced to 15 years.

WOMAN VILLAGE TREASURER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
PEEKSKILL, New York.—Mrs. Henrietta Lane Barmore was elected village treasurer here on the Democratic ticket, by a plurality of 1061 over her Republican opponent, Max Solomon. Mrs. Barmore is accredited with bringing victory to her entire ticket. More women than men voted at this election because of Mrs. Barmore's candidacy.

sugar bowls
have lids
why?



Because sugar is one of the things you can't "wash" or "dust" before you use it! Because all the dirt that does sift into sugar stays there and you eat it.

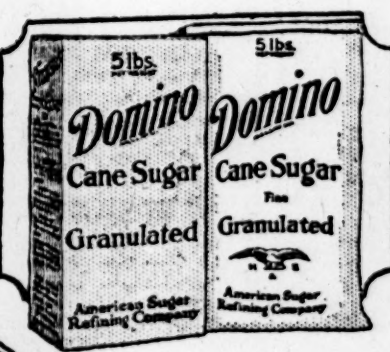
Have you ever stopped to think how much protection the Domino package is to your sugar? It keeps out the flies and every speck of dust. Domino Cane Sugars are weighed, packed and sealed by machine, and come from the refinery to you untouched by hands.

It's the sugar that you know—know for quality, cleanliness and correct weight. In sturdy cartons or strong cotton bags.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown



Domino
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Cane Sugars

NEBRASKA CLEARS SCHOOL SYSTEM

Legislation Under Way to Eliminate German Methods and to Put the Parochial Schools Under General Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The foundation stones of the little Germanies that were found to exist in Nebraska when the war with the former Kaiser was declared, are being systematically and carefully battered to pieces by the Nebraska Legislature. These were the parochial schools maintained by the German Lutherans and German Roman Catholics, in which the teaching of English was only incidental, and in which German history, German ideals and German achievements were deliberately emphasized. These German-Americans were not content thus to Germanize those of the growing generation that they gathered into their schools, but they extended and exercised control over many of the public schools.

Garb of Sects Barred

The first bill to go through both Houses and secure the approval of the Governor was one to bar nuns and priests in cassocks from teaching in public schools. The new law provides that any teacher in any public school in this State who shall wear in the school or while engaged in a performance of duty any dress or garb indicating the fact that such teacher is a member or adherent of any religious order, sect or denomination, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding \$100 or imprisoned for not exceeding 30 days.

The second step in the Americanization program was taken when the House passed, by a vote of 80 to 2, a bill which provides that no subject shall be taught in any public school under the ninth grade in any language but English. It also requires that the pupils in attendance shall be given instruction in secular branches the full period of the school day.

By a vote of 75 to 11, the House passed a bill which places all private and parochial schools under the general school laws of the State, requiring them to adopt the same course of study, the same textbooks, including equipment and supplies.

The Roman Catholics organized a violent opposition to this bill, and since its passage have threatened to invoke the referendum on it. In order to balk this the bill has an emergency clause attached which puts it into effect immediately upon approval and passage. It will, therefore, if the Senate concurs, be the law until a vote of the people vetoes it. Without the emergency clause, it would have been suspended immediately upon the filing of a referendum petition to which 21,000 names of voters were attached.

Roman Catholics Object

The Roman Catholic representatives objected because this would not permit them to use their history, in which the achievements of Roman Catholics are emphasized; they argued that, as the free textbook law does not apply to their schools, they will be forced to buy books they do not want. They said that their schools would be subject to the middle-school interference of 53 county superintendents in addition to the superintendents of the various cities where their schools are located. They claimed that under the guise of regulation the State was seeking to abolish their schools. They indicated what they declared to be "the most liberal amendment they would accept." In its essentials this was that the course of study should be "substantially equivalent," and save only the state superintendent control and inspection. This was refused, because this would put the state superintendent into politics.

This bill has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate.

BILL TO ABOLISH PRIVATE AGENCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

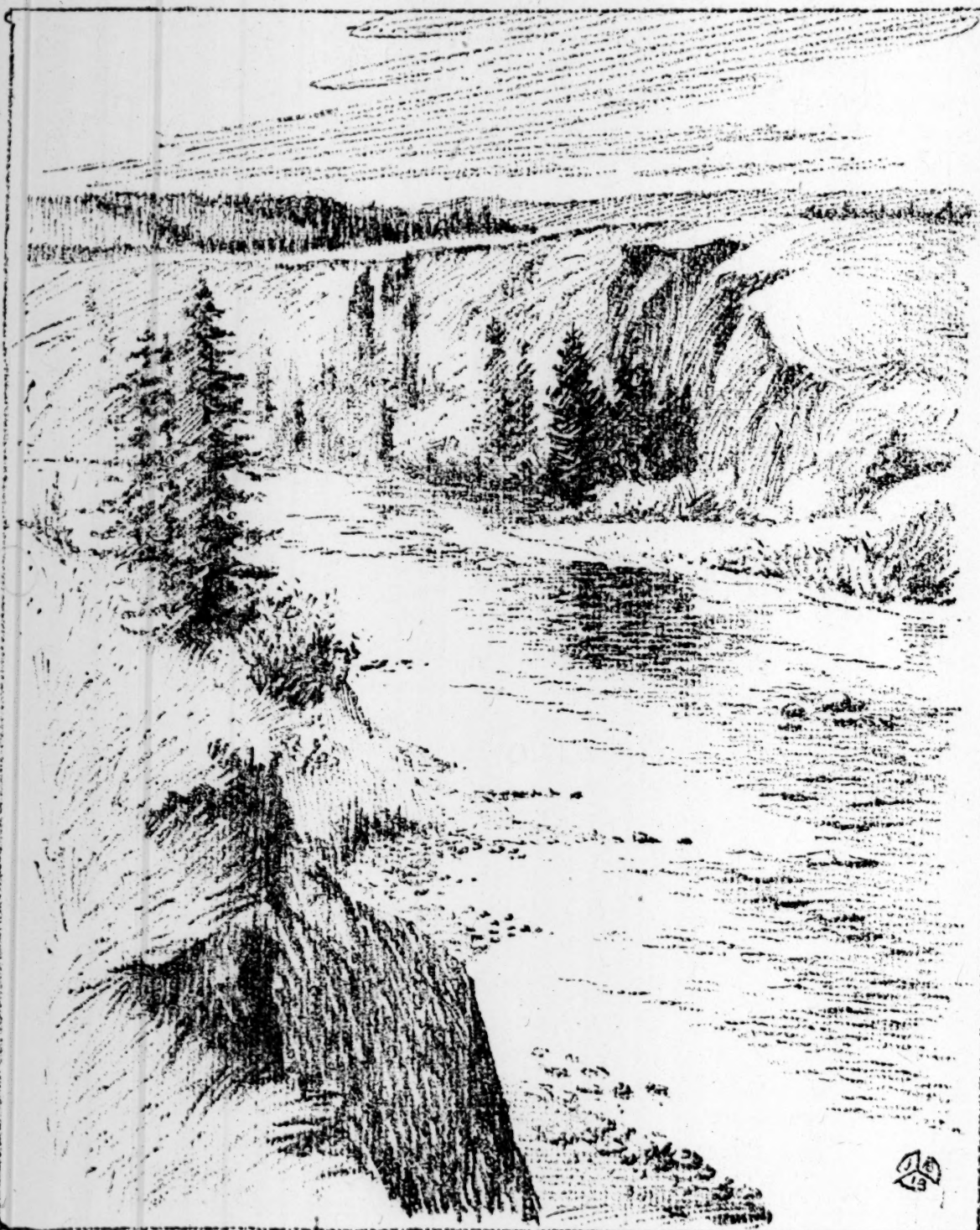
EDMONTON, Alberta—Private employment agencies in the Province of Alberta are put completely out of business by the terms of an act introduced in the Legislature which provides a fine of from \$10 to \$25 and costs, or imprisonment up to three months for violation of its terms. The bill makes it unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to carry on the business of an employment agency or to collect any fees directly or indirectly for sending any person from place to place within the Province or outside the Province seeking employment. It also prohibits collecting fees for furnishing information regarding employers seeking workers, or workers seeking employment.

This measure is in connection with another which establishes the Alberta Government Employment Bureau to be attached to a provincial department under the supervision of a director appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and with such other employees as may be deemed advisable. The bureau will act as a clearing house for providing facilities for finding employment and for the distribution of male and female labor throughout and within the Province. It will also work in cooperation with the federal authorities for the interprovincial distribution of labor.

SEAMEN'S GUILD FINDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The final finding of the royal commission appointed by the Dominion Government last summer to investigate the dispute between the steamship companies and the Masters and Mates Guild on this coast has been handed



The Spokane River Below the Falls, at Spokane, Washington

RAINWASHED, ERODED CLIFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly every one who comes to Spokane, next after Seattle perhaps the most famous city in the State of Washington, and certainly the State's inland metropolis, looks at the falls of the Spokane River. There is a fascination about tumbling water, even in a wayside brook, that mankind never has been able to resist. In spite of the gathering over them of power houses, light plants and great bridges, and about them industrial plants of many kinds, the falls of the Spokane are still beautiful, even to those who remember them in the days of their industrially untouched and wild beauty.

Once in a while some one looks the other way, down river to the west. Here, in the fall, the deep-toned gold of sun-dried grass crisply carpets the upper rounds and flats of the bluffs, and, with the straggling pines, in ragged patches strays down the rain-washed and eroded cliffs to lose itself in the brush which margins the current. Above the bluffs the low hills of the Wenatchee, blue and far, lie in easy-flowing length beyond the nearer, darker bulk of the bluff hills. These hills are the edge of the volcanic rim that bounds the Spokane valley, beneath which, on the bench above the further bend of the river, is the army post of Ft. George Wright.

Down in the river bed the wild mint grows between the boulders. Upon the bluffs, often as early as April, blooms the prairie sunflower. In a corner, a flower escaped from some far unknown garden throws its pink, carnation-formed but multitudinously strap-petalled head to the breeze, while a little farther on, against many-branched shadow in the brush the gilia flower flames a piercing scarlet in the sun. Crickets chirp and dart upon the pine trunks. Amid a patch of pale golden natural hay the centaurea shines star-like, pied in blue and white, perchance to make a harmony with the lemon gold fuzziness of the St. John's wort. Under a quiet sky, golden with the approaching sundown, a burst of light from the unseen sun floods the bend of the river with an aureate haze. The inshore water under the near bluff, the darker for the brightness below and beyond it, echoes the lower sky in placid stillness for all the torrential breakers of midstream rapids. Golden its banks, through golden days of fall, to join the far Columbia of the golden West, the Spokane River flows.

CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Mr. James Carruthers, head of a grain

CUNARD ANCHOR
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Coronia Mar. 10
Orford Mar. 18
Saxonia Mar. 18
Carmania Mar. 24
Aquitania APR. 5
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
MAURETANIA MAR. 12
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Phone F. H. 4000

PROTESTS UPON USE OF WAR FUNDS

Red Cross "Lessons" and School Tests in California Cause Objections to Be Raised by the Four-Minute Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The Four-Minute Men of Los Angeles County held a demobilization meeting and banquet recently at which 154 members who have been volunteer speakers as Four-Minute Men in aid of the government during the war were present. Marshall Stimson, chairman of the Southern California organization, presided and presented the guest of honor, Gov. William B. Stephens, who paid a glowing tribute to the work of the organization.

One of the matters brought out at the meeting was the fact that some of the funds raised with the help of the Four-Minute Men are now being used in furtherance of propaganda of a partisan character in the schools, notably by the Red Cross, in attempting to establish medical inspection and treatment. In the schools of Los Angeles, for instance, Red Cross "lessons" were introduced and used by the teaching force until stopped by the Board of Education, after protest from the Public School Protective League. Another campaign now attempted through the schools is to weigh and measure all of the children monthly in connection with physical inspection.

Resolutions were adopted at this meeting calling attention to the fact that during the war the American people contributed liberally and raised vast funds of money for the use of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Association, and other organizations, and that these funds had been contributed on the understanding that they would be used for purposes connected with the war and that thousands of maimed and wounded soldiers are now in need of aid, and that the peoples of Northern France, Belgium, Serbia, and Armenia are in a state of destitution.

In view of these facts, the Four-Minute Men by their resolutions demand "that the attention of the directors and trustees of the organizations having charge of these great funds be directed to the fact that these funds were raised for war purposes and to relieve the suffering caused by war, not only in America, but in other parts of the world which had to bear the brunt of the struggle, and that these funds should be so used, and not in any manner be used for the purposes of carrying on propaganda connected with any organizations or for any purposes in this country not connected with alleviating conditions caused by the war."

Copies of the resolutions were directed to be sent to the President of the United States, the chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and the local and national officials connected with the various organizations named.

BILL TO PROTECT AUTHORS IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A bill which has been introduced by a private member in the Quebec Legislature provides regulations for the protection of authors and their works, and by means of which "pirating" is to be made unlawful. The bill provides that a legitimate control shall be exercised over theatrical performances—literary, dramatic, or musical—"to the end that the public should not be led into error, that its good faith should not be taken advantage of, its literary and artistic taste misled, or its moral sense offended by spectacles, the original title of which is altered, the text adulterated altogether or in part; and the name of the authors altered or suppressed."

It asks that it be "forbidden for any person, company, corporation, partnership, club, or association or persons whatsoever to sell, offer for sale, or advertise the sale of tickets or seats for a production, hearing or performance of the whole or any part of a theatrical work—literary, dramatic, lyric, or musical—or who is interested in the receipts or profits thereof, before filing in the office of the clerk of the peace for the district in which such production is to be given, a declaration under oath in accordance with the form A in the schedule to this section, or any other form which may be ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; or to publish, exhibit, distribute, or cause to be published, exhibited, or distributed any ticket, advertisement, newspaper notice, poster, prospectus, circular, or program referring to such performance, in whole or in part, of any work, or of various works, literary, dramatic, lyric, or musical, without stating therein accurately and completely the title and the author of such work or works; being the owner, lessee, manager, or occupant of a theater or public hall, to permit or authorize the performance therein of the whole or any part of any work, or of various works—literary, dramatic, lyric, or musical—before the declaration above mentioned has been regularly filed." The bill provides for a penalty of \$100 or, in lieu of payment, imprisonment up to one month.

any, dramatic, lyric, or musical, without stating therein accurately and completely the title and the author of such work or works; being the owner, lessee, manager, or occupant of a theater or public hall, to permit or authorize the performance therein of the whole or any part of any work, or of various works—literary, dramatic, lyric, or musical—before the declaration above mentioned has been regularly filed." The bill provides for a penalty of \$100 or, in lieu of payment, imprisonment up to one month.

RESTRICTIONS UPON EXPORTS REIMPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canada Food Board has recently issued the following statement as regards regulations governing Canadian exports: "Export restrictions which had been lifted had to be reimposed. All regulations which were in force when the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, except those affecting shipments to the United Kingdom, the United States, France (including Alsace-Lorraine), Belgium, Italy, and Japan, with the possessions and protectorates of those countries, are consequently again in force. This step has been taken so as to coordinate the allied policy on exports."

"When, on Jan. 20 last, restrictions were removed on exports, except a few foodstuffs, unscrupulous exporters in other countries took advantage of the relief intended for our own exporters to ship commodities via Canada to consignees to whom they would not have been allowed to ship direct from their own countries. This 'back-door' entry would have been damaging to Canada's prestige. The firm course was taken to prevent trade with enemy concerns in neutral countries. "Concentrated action will continue to be imperative until the Peace Conference determines the conditions under which shipments may be made to enemy firms in neutral lands. Exporters to other than the countries mentioned must, therefore, apply for permits to the War Trade Board or to the Canada Food Board, where applications will be handled as promptly as possible. No permit is required where the value of any commodity does not exceed \$100."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction under the chairmanship of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, met recently and adopted a list of certain books for use in the public schools. A resolution was passed appointing a committee of five to consider what steps should be taken to continue the compulsory education movement. A resolution passed by the Teachers' Association, asking that the study of the metric system should be carried on in the schools concurrently with the study of decimals was not favorably received by the committee. Its next meeting will be held in May.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian customs receipts for February showed an increase of \$2,021,284, as compared with the figures of the same month of last year. Customs receipts for February totaled \$11,580,764, and in the same month last year they amounted to \$9,559,480. There is a decrease in the total receipts for the first 11 months of the fiscal year of \$2,557,982, when comparison is made with a similar period ending Feb. 28, 1918. The total receipts for the 11-month period in 1918 were \$146,122,186, and in 1919 \$143,564,204.

GRAZING LAND DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MACLEOD, Alberta—Macleod branch of the Great War Veterans Association has endorsed the Calgary Veterans' resolution, declaring that if all grazing leases are not made legal forthwith the association will take legal action to have them made legal.

was decided upon at a special meeting of the Macleod branch called to deal with matters concerning the soldiers' settlement scheme. The purpose in demanding the legalizing of the leases is to provide land for soldier settlement.

TECHNOLOGY TO ASK MORE FUNDS

Massachusetts Institute Proposes to Close Gap Between \$250 Tuition Fee and \$750 Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Asserting that "the hope of America lies in maintaining the highest and most practical form of education" and that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will never be satisfied with anything but the best, Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the institute, announced at the annual meeting of the alumni and alumnae that it proposed to raise sufficient additional funds to make up the difference between the tuition fee of \$250 a year and the cost of \$750 to Technology for each student.

Opposite phases of life and interests at the institute were presented in two dinners at the Walker Memorial last week. The first was the group, largely of freshmen, engaged in the publication of the college newspaper, The Tech, who assembled to become acquainted one with another and with former workers on the journal; the other, the alumni and alumnae who gathered to take formal possession of this all-Tech club house and to listen to the report of the past year's work and to some addresses.

So far as they were concerned, the boys had almost a faculty meeting, for it appears that not a few of the existing instructing staff have been in the 38 years of its existence, editors, managers, or business solicitors for the paper. The alumni mustered a larger meeting, 720 being the total of polls, and since the institute has claimed for its teachers no small portion of its best finished product, professors, associate professors, and instructors were on every hand.

Arthur W. Walker, St. editor-in-chief of The Tech in its initial year, asked why service on the paper should not count toward a degree.

The president of the M. I. T. Alumni Association, Henry A. Morss '93, touched on a score of matters in which the association had been active during the past year. There were some figures: 2725 in army and navy, and of these 1834 were officers, 69 per cent, a record among the colleges of the United States. The alumni learned for the first time of the proposal to publish a book of the war work of the former students.

Governor Coolidge emphasized the fact that Massachusetts does not possess the natural advantages that some of the other states do, and that this must be made up by the activity of its manufacturers and by the help of Technology and kindred institutions.

President Maclaurin dwelt on the dilemma of the institute. Proved by the circumstances of the war to be a college of greatest helpfulness to the nation, its halls are thronged with students. Today, without a senior class, its registration surpasses that of any previous year. Next year the limit for which these buildings were constructed will be passed.

President Maclaurin made his statement very plain. The cost per student to Technology is \$750 a year, the fee from students is \$250 a year. There are three ways in which the problem may be solved, by raising the fee to the actual cost per student, by direct limitation of the number of students, or by securing increased endowment. Raising the fee would result in the cutting off of many meritorious men who are of precisely the character that the institute ought to educate. Limiting the number would arrive by a different route at the same end. "We are going to try for more money," said Dr. Maclaurin, "and we must not fail."

SHELL CONTRACT ADJUSTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—It is the intention of the United States Government to reimburse all the plants in Canada to which it gave shell contracts, for the extra expense incurred in fitting the plants for this work, and also to make a reasonable allowance for interest and other charges. Capt. R. J. Clapp of the United States Army is arranging for the settlement of these accounts. The accounts when adjusted will be submitted to the Special Claims Board in Toronto, which acts in direct connection with Washington.

HANAN

Every shoe bearing the name Hanan is the embodiment of Hanan reputation for super-excellence in styling and "character."

Fidelity to the footwear interests of Men and Women is the chief reason for the ever growing confidence in the wearing qualities of Hanan shoes.

Do not deny yourself the pleasure of inspecting the new Spring models now on display.

NEW YORK
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Good Shoes are an Economy

SCIENTIFIC designing provides graceful lines in

Trolaset Corsets

that add much to the appearance of one's outer apparel as well as to their personal comfort.

FROLASET CORSET CO.
Makers of Front Lacing Corsets Exclusively
Detroit, Mich. New York, 5th Ave. Bldg.

RADICAL VENTURE IN FARMERS' LAWS

Non-Partisan League, in Control
of North Dakota Legislature,
Has Arranged for Ample Fin-
ances to Carry Out Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—A legislative assembly which will mark a new epoch in the history of the State of North Dakota, closed when the sixteenth General Assembly of North Dakota, controlled by the Non-Partisan League adjourned last Sunday morning.

This assembly has given to America its most radical experiment in farmers' legislation. The experiment is yet to be made, but the way has been paved and ample finances have been provided, and there seems to be little probability that the development of the innovations can be more than temporarily halted through the contemplated filing of referendum petitions by opponents to the plan.

Bank With Large Resources

The new legislation of the farmers includes the operation of the Bank of North Dakota, to be a repository for all public funds of the State, its counties, towns, municipalities, school districts, enterprises, utilities and industries, and to be a reserve agent for 700 state banks, and to be a state farm loan bank. It is conservatively estimated that the public funds of the minor civil divisions of the State average \$25,000,000 per annum; the permanent school fund alone aggregates \$60,000,000; as much as \$35,000,000 per annum may be collected under the league's revised plan of taxation, and the present legal reserve of state banks is \$35,000,000. In addition the league will have \$2,000,000 in capital and \$10,000,000 in resources, to be used in its farm loan operations, to be provided for by state bond issues. A third bond issue will provide a capital of \$5,000,000 for the State Mill and Elevator Association, for which the bank will operate as repository and fiscal agent.

It is safe to say that the resources of the Bank of North Dakota will be \$150,000,000, making this establishment one of the strongest financial institutions in the Northwest.

Mill and Elevator Association

The North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association was established to install, operate and control terminal elevators, flour mills and other distributing, buying and selling agencies in this or any foreign country. The association may undertake to buy and to convert into flour within the State of North Dakota the State's annual crop of 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it may also purchase, distribute, manufacture and market any or all of the State's other foodstuffs, either cereals or live stock.

The association is largely master of its own destinies, being responsible directly only to the industrial commission, which is to exercise a very complete control over this and all other state utilities and enterprises. The association may fix the prices of commodities bought and sold, and it is to act as middleman without a greater profit than is required to pay operating expenses, to provide an interest and sinking fund to care for the bonds issued by the State for the financing of this enterprise, and to allow for depreciation and overhead.

Rural Credits

The Bank of North Dakota is to operate a rural credits or farm loan department. The bank may loan for this purpose only a limited proportion of its own assets, capital and resources, but it is especially funded in this connection to the extent of \$10,000,000 by a state bond issue. These are the only state bonds required by statute to sell at par, and they may be sold for not more than 6 per cent. Opponents of the bill called attention to the fact that this money cannot be well loaned to farmers for less than 7 per cent, if a commission of 1 per cent is to be allowed for overhead, while there can be made available from the State's permanent university and school fund approximately \$30,000,000, which can be loaned at 5 per cent.

Home-Buyers' Leagues

The State Home-Building Association Bill is a state enterprise in the building and loan business. The bill provides for the organization of community home-buyers' leagues, somewhat similar to the loan associations provided for under the Federal Farm Loan Act. Whenever any member has paid into a home-buyers' league 20 per cent of the purchase price of a home or a farm, up to a certain reasonable limitation of value, the association will place the member in possession of such home or farm and will give him 20 to 30 years in which to pay off the balance on an amortization plan. The association is financed by the State only to the extent of \$200,000 for preliminary expense. The Bank of North Dakota is made a repository for all association funds, which, inside of two years, are expected to aggregate \$20,000,000 or approximately the amount of the present savings accounts in state banks and private building and loan associations. All bond issues carry provisions that any deficit in the interest and sinking fund which may result from insufficient earnings of any of the enterprises bonded shall be made up from taxes, the immediate need being supplied by the State Treasurer from any fund which may be available, such loan to be repaid this fund at the convenience of the administration.

New System of Marketing

The league offsets the prospective increase by arguing that its new system of buying and marketing and distribution will save the farmer more than \$50,000,000 per annum, which Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North

Dakota Agricultural College, claims has been lost through fraudulent or improper grading, dockage, etc., on wheat and other cereal products. There is in North Dakota a general disposition to make the best of it; to give the league a chance to prove its own ideas. Governor Frazier, in order to secure Senate approval, including that of some members of his own party, of some of the more important of the league "program" measures, appeared before that body and personally gave his pledge to call a special election to vote on these propositions on referendum petitions signed by 15,000 qualified electors, representative of the various interests of the State. The constitutional amendment initiated by the league last fall would have required 30,000 signatures. Even with this concession, there is some doubt as to whether the real economic measures of the league will be referred.

HONOLULU MAY BE MADE A FREE PORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—That Honolulu may, in the near future, be designated a free port, is indicated in a letter sent to the Governor by Delegate J. K. Kahanamoku announcing that the port and harbor facilities commission of the United States Shipping Board has recommended to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors a resurvey of Honolulu Harbor "inasmuch as indications point to a greater use of this harbor and the possibilities of using it as a desirable location for a free port." The delegate states also that the city of Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, has asked, through local channels, to be designated as a free port. In his message to the 1919 Hawaiian Legislature the Governor will recommend that legislation be enacted authorizing him to appoint a commission to make a thorough investigation of the advisability of designating Honolulu a free port. The Governor believes the commission should spend the next two years in travel and in the collecting of information, and report its findings to the Legislature of 1921.

BILL FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP REVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Ever since the municipal ownership bill was introduced in the Legislature early in the year it has been opposed by New York City representatives and by some of the up-state members, because it vested too much authority in the Public Service Commission. The bill was introduced by Senator Fowler of Jamestown and Assemblyman Rowe of Buffalo, at the request of the state conference of mayors. So much opposition developed in New York City to the measure that the sponsors of the bill have agreed to several amendments. One is that the Public Service Commission shall have no jurisdiction over bond issues unless the bonds are issued against the utility. Nor shall the commission have authority over rates charged by the public utilities except to require a city to charge rates sufficient to meet fixed charges. With the changes made it is believed that the bill, backed by all of the mayors of the 57 cities in New York State, will have a good chance of being enacted into law at this session.

NAVAL MEDICAL BUREAU LACKS FUNDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Failure of Congress to pass the Emergency Deficiency Bill created a "pretty serious situation" for the navy, Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said on Wednesday. The most important item so far as the naval establishment was concerned, he said, was the \$5,000,000 appropriation for the bureau of medicine and surgery, lacking which he said, important operations already planned would have to be postponed. "It makes a very hard job infinitely harder," he said. He has called a council of bureau heads as to what should be done. He does not believe he has authority to transfer any surplus appropriations from other operations to meet existing deficiencies.

SEATTLE'S MAYOR COMMENDS VOTERS

SEATTLE, Washington—Seattle's citizens, "by their ballots yesterday repudiated attempts to establish soviet authority in Seattle, just as much as they repudiated such attempts by police authority a few weeks ago," Mayor Ole Hanson declared in a statement on Wednesday expressing his gratification at the reelection of three city councilmen over candidates endorsed by certain labor leaders. He continued: "This election is evidence to me that every true American citizen will repudiate preaching of class hatred if given the opportunity. Seattle remains loyal to our government."

WOMEN VOTERS ARE TO CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National American Woman Suffrage Association has invited the women voters of the United States to join forces with the association at its convention to be held in St. Louis, March 24-29, as a most fitting memorial to the half-century of suffrage campaigns which it has conducted. Except for the women of Wyoming—the State which, as a territory enfranchised its women, and refused to come into the Union without them—every voting woman in the United States has won her suffrage under the banner of the National Association.

HARBOR MESSAGES TO GO BY AIRPLANE

Craft to Take Place of Tugs
in Facilitating Movement of
Cargo Ships Near Land

NEW YORK, New York—A commercial airplane which will take its place with the tugs, barges, lighters and other auxiliaries of a large steamship company, is soon to make its appearance here, it is announced. The plane, according to A. E. Clegg, vice-president of the Kerr Steamship Company, will be used to transport to vessels at sea clearance papers and other documents for the handling and discharge of cargo at ports of destination.

"By the use of the airplane," he said, "from 26 to 48 hours' time will be saved in the dispatch of freight steamers. Under existing conditions, due to the fact that a ship cannot depart without clearance documents, bills of lading and agents' letters of instructions, which are not prepared until all cargo is on board, it is frequently necessary to hold a ship at her pier or at anchor in the lower harbor 48 hours, until these papers are revised and put on board. This loss of time is charged against the ship, and represents just that much interest on several millions of dollars tied up in ship and cargo."

By using the airplane, the vessel can proceed to sea as soon as the last of the cargo is on board. The papers can then be prepared, and as soon as ready put in a waterproof bag on the airplane which, making a speed of 10 or 12 times greater than the ship, can soon overtake her. The plane is equipped with wireless to enable her to locate the vessel, and it will be easy to drop the bag on the deck, or in the water near by, to be picked up by a boat.

"One plane for this purpose has been completed, and others will be ordered as needed."

NEW YORK PLANS TO WELCOME ITS TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The vanguard of New York's own division, the twenty-seventh, is due to arrive home on the Leviathan today, with the other units coming within 10 days. The Leviathan will be met by municipal craft carrying representatives of the State, the city, the army and the state guard. All the division except the one hundred seventh regiment (the old seventh) will be transferred to Camp Mills, Long Island, while the one hundred seventh will go to Camp Merritt. The official parade of the division will not be held until all the units have arrived, probably about March 20. The men will come in from the camps the day before the parade and review, receiving their relatives and friends at the armories. That evening athletic and theatrical entertainments will be staged for them at the armories. After the parade on the second day, the men will be guests of the city at dinners served in 20 of the leading hotels. For the relatives and friends of the men the city has built several rows of seats, running for more than two miles on the west side of Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-Ninth to One Hundred Tenth streets. The division is expected to be wholly demobilized in about a month.

AMERICANIZATION BY NEWSPAPER CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Stock control of the American Association of Newspaper Editors, of which Louis N. Hammerling was formerly director, is now in the hands of the members of the Interracial Council, of which T. Coleman Dupont is chairman. All future policies of the association will be directed by the council. Mr. Hammerling has severed all connection with the organization. The Interracial Council, which plans to Americanize foreign-born residents of the United States, was organized several weeks ago through the efforts of Miss Frances Kellor. According to Miss Kellor, the control of the newspaper association will promote better relations between readers of the foreign press and citizens of the United States. These readers will also be shown the importance of becoming familiar with American-made products through the advertisements, Miss Kellor said.

NEW YORK COAL SUPPLY NOT AFFECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The coal situation in New York City will not be affected by the harbor strike which has tied up the port traffic since early Tuesday morning, unless that condition becomes seriously protracted, in the opinion of several large coal dealers in this city. Because of the unusually mild winter, the consumption of coal for domestic purposes has been small, and therefore sufficient supplies are available in the yards of the city to last for some time, they say.

CHILD HYGIENE BUREAU OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—One of the bills pending before the present Legislature by which, it is thought by many, medical domination of children is sought, provides for the establishment of a state child hygiene bureau, to be under the direction of the State Board of Health. This bill has occasioned much protest, and general opposition to it is rapidly developing.

In resolutions passed recently by the First District California Congress of Mothers it is pointed out that that organization was founded and exists for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the child, but that the proposed law would place the executive power in the hands of the State Board of Health, which may at its discretion exercise a mandatory power distasteful to the individual; designates that the director shall be a licensed physician practicing in the State of California, thus making impossible the employment of a director, no matter how well qualified, from any other state, and places the entire program in the hands of one school of medicine. It is understood that similar resolutions will be passed by other organizations interested in child welfare movements but which decline to allow child welfare to be used as the agency of one school of medicine.

WOMEN VOTERS AND SUFFRAGISTS

Program for Joint Convention to
Be Held in St. Louis, Missouri,
Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The joint program of the Jubilee Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman Voters Conference, which opens in St. Louis, March 21, announces preliminary executive council and social meetings for the Saturday and Sunday preceding. The special feature of the formal opening will be the address of the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in which she will present her idea of the power inherent in the coalition of women voters and would-be voters as an introduction to the general discussion of the question. "Why has the United States lagged behind other nations in granting votes to women?"

The convention will merge into a Conference of Women Voters on March 27, and this will consider such questions as: What may women voters do to further the welfare of women in industry? How may women voters conserve the welfare of the nation's children? How may women voters assist the movement toward improved social morality and social hygiene? Questions to be discussed on Friday, after convention business is disposed of, include: How can the laws of the several states defining the legal status of women be unified and improved? What can women voters do toward the improvement of election methods? What can women voters do toward making the United States more worthy of leadership among the world's nations?

Saturday, the closing day, promises to be most interesting of all, for at that time efforts will be made to form a composite working organization of voters and non-voters.

MANY MOTOR TRUCK LINES ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Many a locality in Colorado today is enjoying the first regularly conducted transportation connections with the outer world, save the mail service, it has known. Motor trucks, finding favorable highways, have simply arrived and commenced business wherever transportation business was to be had. As a result, all within a twelve-month, upwards of 500 machines are plying here and there on self-established routes throughout a state of 103,000 square miles area.

Occasionally, the talk of railroad building, which heretofore has buoyed isolated communities, has ceased. Conversation nowadays runs on good roads appropriations.

NEED OF DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Sixty-fifth Congress failed to respond to the request of the prohibition forces to enact a law enforcement code for war prohibition. "War prohibition will be greatly handicapped if an enforcement code is not enacted at a special session before July first," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America. "There is a penalty in the original war prohibition act for its violation. All federal officers are duty bound to enforce the law. State officers may arrest violators of the law and bind them over to the Federal Court, but they do not have final jurisdiction to try the cases. The federal court dockets are crowded."

LIQUOR SMUGGLERS ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—New methods of smuggling liquor into Maine are constantly being detected through the alertness of deputy sheriffs, who recently arrested two women at the railroad station, with hot water bags filled with whisky suspended from their waists. One carried four bags, and the other three. One of the women had a quart bottle in her muff, and both of them had liquor concealed in knitting bags and pockets. They were each fined \$100, and sentenced to two months in jail. Both appealed, and furnished bail in the sum of \$500.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vermont—Twice the number of motor vehicles licensed in the State of Vermont in the first two months of last year were licensed in January and February of this year. The number was 7692, while in the corresponding period last year it was 3077.

FISHING COMPANY DEFENSE IS ARGUED

Attorney for Maine Corporation
Which Controls Eight Boston
Fish Pier Dealers Disclaims
Evidence of Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The defense of the Bay State Fishing Company, a Maine corporation which controls eight of the 40 dealers at the Boston Fish Pier who are charged with having formed a combination in restraint of trade, was argued in the United States District Court on Wednesday by Henry F. Hurlburt. The final argument for the government will be made today by Edward F. McClenaghan, special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States. "We contend," said Mr. Hurlburt, "that the record in this case is barren of any evidence tending to show that the eight Bay State Fishing Company dealers have at any time attempted to unduly restrain or monopolize the fish business. They are not concerned with the delinquencies of other defendants (the 28 Boston Fish Pier Company dealers) because they have not participated in them. Whether the New England Fish Exchange, either by itself or by its stock ownership in the Boston Fish Pier Company, the Boston Fish Market Corporation, and the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Company, is at present time a combination in unreasonable restraint of trade, is a matter we leave to the counsel for that company to discuss. So far as the eight dealers in the Bay State Fishing Company are concerned they would welcome the effort of the government in seeking to obtain a dissolution of the New England Fish Exchange as now controlled and managed, or reasonable rules and regulations that would not put into the hands of competing companies and their allies the power to depose them from the pier, injure, or destroy their means of doing business."

"The government has not offered a particle of evidence tending to show that the eight Bay State dealers entered into any combination," Mr. Hurlburt admitted that the Bay State Fishing Company controlled three seats on the New England Fish Exchange, and held a few shares in the Boston Fish Market Corporation which leases the pier from the State of Massachusetts, as well as a few shares in the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Company, but such holdings, he said, were far from sufficient to control those companies.

He contended that the Bay State dealers had been improperly joined as defendants, and that they were not responsible for any abuses or unlawful acts growing out of the wrongful management of the New England Fish Exchange.

PRESIDENT'S AID TO WOMEN COMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—President Wilson has done more for the ideals of democracy, so far as women are concerned, than any other man in public life, declared Dr. Anna Howard Shaw in a speech here on Wednesday afternoon. The speaker declared that the shame of this country that the Federal Suffrage Amendment was defeated in the United States Senate, simply over the quibbling of one man. No political party was responsible for the defeat of the suffrage amendment, Dr. Shaw said, but it was due to disloyal men in both parties. She said she hoped that in the next campaign she might be able to help defeat the men who had prevented the realization of the ideals for which the women stood.

MOVE IN ILLINOIS FOR A NEW PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for a state-wide political party will be taken up by the Illinois State Federation of Labor at a meeting to be held at Springfield on April 9, it was stated here by Charles Dold, a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Labor Party, who has been working on a plan to bring the state federation, the Non-Partisan League and other organizations together politically. After steps have been taken to organize the party, the Non-Partisan League and other bodies will be asked to join with the new party for political action, Mr. Dold said.

SAMOAN BOY TO BE EDUCATED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—B. Lisi, son of a Samoan chieftain, who stowed away to Honolulu so that he might have an opportunity to "wear shoes and a

Albert Steiger Company

"A Store of Specialty Shops"
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Unusual Styles and Remarkable Values in

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'
TAILORED SUITS
at the Very Special Price of
\$35.00

Smart Vestee Suits
Braid Trimmed Suits
Mannish Tailored Suits
High Waist Line Suits
Chic Box Coat Suits
Novel Belted Suits
Suits for Larger Women

white collar and secure an education," is to be given a chance to secure the things he has longed for. A lieutenant-commander in the navy, who has been sponsor for the young Samoan, has secured him employment as an iron worker's helper, and has arranged for him to attend a local night school. The naval officer left for Pago Pago recently to carry word of the boy's progress to his father.

JEWS PROTEST UNIT IDEA OF ZIONISTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A statement signed by 300 prominent American Jews setting forth their objections to the organization of a Jewish state in Palestine as proposed by Zionist societies was made public on Wednesday. It will be presented to the Peace Conference by Julius Kahn of California. The statement says: "We wish to indicate our entire sympathy with the efforts of the Zionists which aim to secure for Jews at present living in lands of oppression a refuge in Palestine or elsewhere, where they may freely develop their capabilities and carry on their activities as free citizens, but we raise our voices in warning and protest against the demand of the Zionists for the reorganization of the Jews as a national unit, to whom, now or in the future, territorial sovereignty in Palestine shall be committed."

NEW COTTON FUTURES LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Markets on Wednesday began the enforcement of the new Cotton Futures Law, which as a rider to the Wheat Guarantee Bill signed on Tuesday by President Wilson, became effective at midnight on Tuesday. The futures provision limits the number of grades of cotton that may be delivered on future contracts to 13, including those grades above low middling. All other cotton must be classified by government agents. Many outstanding orders, according to Bureau of Markets officials, must be readjusted.

CHICAGO DRYERS' ELECTION VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The dry forces of Chicago have decided at a meeting here not to conduct a campaign in the matter of whether Chicago shall be voted wet or dry at the April election. The dry forces take the position, according to J. Davis of the Anti-Saloon League, that prohibition is no longer an open issue, as the amendment to the Constitution has been ratified, and to make a campaign on it would be to raise a false issue, which the wets have been trying to do.

RELIEF FUND GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Committee for Relief in the Near East announces that the week's contributions to the \$6,000,000 fund for which it is campaigning amount to \$2,067,697.05, exclusive of what has been given or pledged to house-to-house solicitors. A meeting for the Armenians is to be held at Borough Hall, Bronx, on Friday evening; one for the Syrians on Saturday, and a third for Greeks, at the Lexington Opera House, on Sunday afternoon.

TROOP SHIPS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The transports Sierra, Powhatan and Santa Marta reached this port on Wednesday, bringing some 4000 officers and men.

MUNICIPAL COAL SELLING IN DENVER

Thousands of Dollars Saved to
Consumers and Public De-
partments of Colorado City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Municipal coal selling in Denver saved thousands of dollars to consumers during the war. In its second year of operation, the plan is regarded as a complete success. Lignite from two mines in Northern Colorado and one mine south of Denver is sold at present to any person desiring it at the cost price of \$5.15 a ton. Private dealers have met this figure.

The big development of the undertaking at present lies in Denver's ability to serve its own municipal institutions with coal. All Denver libraries, municipal hospitals, fire houses, the court house, city hall, and the water system receive their coal supplies from the mines under contract with the municipality. This service today runs in the aggregate 20,000 tons of coal annually and represents a saving to the city of many thousands of dollars over the old control system. The number of individual orders for lump coal for domestic consumption filed during the first year of the city's coal department maintenance was 27,322. In that year 37,520 tons of coal for domestic use were distributed, while the city departments used 10,583 tons. The total cash business done by the coal department approximated \$211,559. The approximate saving to consumers and city departments in the first year of operations was \$50,000.

TO MARK ETHAN ALLEN FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—A monument probably will be placed on the site of the farm of Ethan Allen, who demanded and secured the surrender of Ft. Ticonderoga from the British on May 10, 1775. The Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at a recent meeting voted unanimously to mark the residence of the patriot. The farm is located about two miles from the heart of Burlington on the Winooski River, and is a part of a reservation owned by the city of Burlington and known as Ethan Allen Park.

REDUCED FARES JUSTIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Orders of the Railroad Administration granting reduced passenger fares to officers, enlisted men and nurses of the army, the navy and the marine corps, were held justified on Wednesday in a tentative report to the Interstate Commerce Commission by an attorney who investigated a complaint filed by William E. Golden, as a private individual, contending unlawful discrimination.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—A bill providing for scholarships to 80 deserving students of the University of Vermont, involving an annual expenditure by the State of Vermont of about \$12,000, introduced into the Senate by one of the trustees of the university, has been cut down to \$5000 annually.

PRE-WAR RANKS RESTORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Naval stations and yards were directed by Secretary Daniels on Wednesday to restore to his former position, upon discharge, every man who left non-combatant work to enter a fighting branch of the service.

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

45th Anniversary Celebrated This Week by

One Great Sale

From Basement to Eighth Floor
Not an opportunity overlooked to make this one of the greatest community sales ever undertaken in this part of New England.

NEW MERCHANDISE ONLY

Tremendous Assortments—Spring Styles—Staple Qualities

FOUR DAYS ONLY—

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Sale of Oil Paintings

Every Painting we own (167 in number, valued at \$53,535) has been placed in this Sale and will be sold at a big reduction.

Many of the best-known American, Dutch and English artists are represented by choice examples of their work. This will be an exceptional opportunity to secure a good painting.

J. H. MILLER CO.

21 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Court Square Store

"INTERURBAN CENTER"

In Springfield's Convenient Shopping Center

Here you will find complete stocks of the new seasonable merchandise marked at a price, within the reach of all.

Court Square Store

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Distinct Spring Novelties in
Dolmans, Capes and Coats
\$25 to \$65

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE RACE
IS NEARLY OVER

University of Pennsylvania Meets
Cornell University Tomorrow
in Big Intercollegiate Basket-
ball League Contest at Ithaca

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pennsylvania	1	0	.333
Yale	1	0	.333
Cornell	1	0	.333
Princeton	1	0	.333
Columbia	1	0	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Intercollegiate Basketball League non-championship race of 1919 is rapidly drawing to a close, and there are now only three games scheduled to be played. Tomorrow will see the most important of the three taking place when the University of Pennsylvania faces Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. The two other games are scheduled for next week with Princeton University meeting Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, on Tuesday, and Pennsylvania playing Princeton at Princeton, New Jersey, next Friday.

There are now only two teams left with a chance of finishing the season in first place. They are Pennsylvania and Yale. Should Pennsylvania win its two remaining games, it is sure to finish first; or, should it win one of them and Yale lose or win, it will give first place to the Red and Blue. With the recent announcement by Ralph Morgan, secretary of the league, that Cornell should be regarded as in the race, there has been considerable of a change in the team standing and individual goal-scoring list. When the schedule was drawn up and approved, Cornell was not entered; but later the Red and White decided to get into the competition; and while the Ithacans will not play Yale, they meet the other teams.

Columbia has finished its schedule and is sure of last place, having won only two games in eight played, one against Yale and the other against Cornell. The Blue and White got away to a slow start and did not do themselves justice. Defensively the team was pretty weak, as it had 228 points scored against it, while it scored with 157.

Pennsylvania has the best scoring team having made 191 points in six games for an average of 31.8. Cornell is next with an average of 28, and Yale is a close third with 27.5 per game. Pennsylvania has also made the best record defensively with 215.6 points scored against it per game, as against 224.5 for Yale, and 254.5 for Cornell.

G. E. Sweeney '20 of Pennsylvania, is leading in the table of individual point scorers with 73 to his credit. He has made 13 goals from the floor and 47 from the foul line. DeForest Van Slyke '20 of Yale, is second, with 62, and Capt. T. J. Farrell Jr. '19 of Columbia, is a close third, with 60. Van Slyke is leading the number of goals from the floor with 18, and Sweeney's 47 goals from the foul line is the best record in that department of scoring. The full list follows:

Player	Points
G. E. Sweeney, Penn.	73
DeForest Van Slyke, Yale	62
T. J. Farrell Jr., Columbia	60
H. B. Orner, Cornell	52
A. M. Stannard, Pennsylvania	48
H. H. Orie, Princeton	45
J. H. Johnson, Columbia	41
J. McNeil, Pennsylvania	39
M. P. Tynan, Columbia	38
Edmond Horton, Yale	38
H. L. Hamill, Yale	37
L. R. Davis, Pennsylvania	37
Edward Molner, Cornell	36
W. M. Kendall, Cornell	36
W. S. Gray Jr., Princeton	35
Samuel Weinstein, Columbia	35
H. H. Peck, Pennsylvania	35
C. J. Stewart, Cornell	35
G. G. Stradella, Yale	35
H. S. Margette, Princeton	35
Frank Kiehl, Columbia	35
H. N. Alderman, Yale	35
A. P. Davis, Princeton	35
W. L. Zahorsky, Princeton	35
C. T. Wood, Princeton	35
J. Sullivan, Cornell	35
Herman Horwitz, Columbia	35
Stewart, Columbia	35
I. N. Sidman, Cornell	35
R. M. Trimble Jr., Princeton	35
E. W. Goodell, Yale	35

COLUMBIA ELEVEN
ANNOUNCES DATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University undergraduates are much pleased over the schedule which Lovell Tyson, graduate manager of Columbia athletics, has arranged for the Blue and White varsity football eleven next fall. It will consist of two more games than last year, and there are two new opponents appearing in the list.

Columbia had a very successful season on the gridiron last fall, losing only one game, and that was to the strong Syracuse varsity. With this record behind it and Coach Fred Dawson again in charge, the outlook for 1919 is considered even brighter.

As has been the case since football was renewed at Morris Heights, all of the games will be played on the local field. There are eight in all, beginning with the University of Vermont, Oct. 11, and ending with Brown University, Nov. 27, or Thanksgiving Day. These are the two new opponents for the Blue and White, and the Brown game is sure to prove a very welcome attraction not only to the Columbia undergraduates, but also to the many Brown graduates in this city. The full schedule follows:

Date	Opponent
Oct. 11	University of Vermont
Oct. 18	Williams College
Oct. 25	Amherst College
Nov. 1	Union College
Nov. 8	Stevens Institute of Technology
Nov. 15	Wesleyan University
Nov. 22	New York University
Nov. 29	Thanksgiving Day
Dec. 6	Brown University

MCANDLESS IS
WINNER AGAIN

Takes His Fourth Straight Class
A Amateur Billiard Victory
by Defeating H. C. Allison

N. A. A. B. P. CLASS A BILLIARD STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
David McAndless	4	0	.77
P. N. Collins	3	0	.83
Corwin Huston	3	1	.75
R. M. Lord	2	2	.50
H. C. Allison	1	3	.25
J. E. C. Norton	0	3	.33
P. P. Trump	0	4	.28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—David McAndless of Chicago kept himself in front in the play for the Class A amateur title at 18.2 billiards in the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players championship series at the Chicago A. A. Tuesday night by defeating H. C. Allison of Detroit, Michigan, 300 to 213 in 36 innings. McAndless and P. N. Collins, also a Chicagoan, are the only unbeaten players in the tourney. As Collins did not play on Tuesday, McAndless went ahead of him, having played and won four games to Collins' three.

The match between McAndless and Allison lacked the spectacular play shown by each of these men in earlier matches of the tourney. Allison, who is less seasoned at the important championship game, was off stroke much of the time, although a series of three good runs up to the fourteenth inning put him slightly ahead, 111 to 106, after McAndless had begun the match away ahead. In the seventh inning McAndless passed the Detroit again and the result was apparent after that. The match by innings:

David McAndless—3 0 5 40 1 19 4 0 2 8
0 1 2 0 8 1 11 12 8 16 0 0 7 3 26 25 6 1 0
0 7 9 5 4 0 25—300. Innings 36. High
run—40. Average—\$ 12.36.
H. C. Allison—0 0 11 0 1 3 25 4 0 1 3 18
4 21 7 4 0 9 14 0 0 1 0 27 6 2 3 0 0 21 0
5 1 0—213. Innings—36. High run—27.
Average—\$ 33.36. Referee—F. C. Conklin,
Chicago.

The 1918 champion, Corwin Huston, of Detroit, Michigan, had easy sailing in the afternoon's match against J. E. C. Norton of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, winning by 300 to 197 in 31 innings. Huston got a desultory start and Norton, who had the first innings, evened the count 70 to 70 in the first half of the thirteenth inning. In Huston's half, however, the latter leaped ahead again with a run of 21. Huston kept the balls together better in the latter part of the match, making several steady runs. He accomplished three good masses in running 35 in next to the last inning. The match by innings:

Corwin Huston—	7 12 15 5 8 7 4 0 2 0 5
1 21 4 30 0 0 8 21 5 8 31 1 18 12 0 35 4	
300, Innings—31, Average—9.21-31.	
High run—39.	
J. E. C. Norton—	0 10 8 14 1 2 1 2 2 0 7
19 13 15 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 10 23 7 11 7 4 10 19	
197, Innings—31, Average—6.11-31.	
High run—35, Referee—William Hoppe	
Chicago.	

FINE DISPLAY
OF FOOTBALL

All-Blacks Defeat Monmouth-
shire at Cross Keys, Near
Newport, by 22 Points to 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Wales—The All-Blacks, otherwise the New Zealand military fifteen, gave a fine display of rugby football against Monmouthshire at Cross Keys, near Newport, on Feb. 1, and won by 22 points to 3. Five thousand people watched the game, which had been started only two minutes when Naughton, the wing forward, got over the Welsh line. Though the visitors displayed superior pace and handling of the ball it was not till very near the interval that they scored again. Turrell, the center three-quarter, then scored behind the posts, and Hassall kicked the goal from the place. Storey, Ford and Hassall scored tries in the second half, the two former players playing a specially brilliant game. Then Coleman crossed the New Zealand line as the result of a forward rush, but the goal kick failed. O'Brien, the visitors' fullback, played a cool and resourceful game in defense and made very few mistakes.

The Coventry fifteen turned out for the first time since the armistice and gave a good display against the Leicester club, who by now have had the benefit of practice in several games. By superior tactics and training Leicester won by 21 points to 3. The Yorkshire fullback, Captain Strother, turned out for the losers in his usual position. Cardiff had no difficulty against Glenavon on the Cardiff ground, though without several good players. They won by 14 to 3. Pill Harriers ran up 20 points against Bristol United and prevented their opponents from crossing the line. Another first appearance was Swansea's encounter with Gendros, which they won by 14 to 0. In Scotland, the following results in school matches are to hand:

George Watson's College 22, Edinburgh Academy 9.
Merchiston 17, Craighead 9.
Fettes 18, Edinburgh University 8.
George Heriot's 6, Dollar Institution 0.
Glasgow High School 3, Academicals 0.
Glasgow University 10, H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth 4.
Royal High School 12, Stewart's College 5.

N. Y. RELEASES TWO PITCHERS
NEW YORK, New York—The New York American League Baseball Club announced the release to the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League of Pitchers William Piercey and A. C. Yancey.

TRACK OUTLOOK
BRIGHT AT CHICAGO

Nine Varsity Emblem Winners
Are Among the 40-Odd
Candidates Reporting to Coach
A. A. Stagg This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—With prospects for nine varsity emblem winners of the 1918 indoor and outdoor track seasons to be again in competition for the Maroon this winter, the University of Chicago bids fair to have a representative squad of point winners for the annual March indoor games of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. There have been about 40 candidates out for the varsity team, and 29 for the freshman class team. These men are under the supervision of Athletic Director A. A. Stagg, with Thomas Eck, cross-country coach and athletic trainer, laying the groundwork of their track training. In their recent dual meet with Purdue the varsity showed up well, winning by 48½ points to 37½.

The athletes from 1918 competition who again are with the team are H. H. McCosh '19, captain, middle distances, and one mile; S. H. Speer '20, middle distances; W. H. Kennedy '20, quarter-mile; C. C. Greene '19, middle distances; G. L. Lewis '19, long distances; E. H. Moore '20, long distances; W. C. Gorgas '19, field events, Lieut. P. W. Graham '20, who is now on his way back to Chicago from France with the American distinguished service cross and French croix de guerre as a combat pilot, was formerly the world's interscholastic record holder for the pole vault, and is expected to renew his registration in the university at once, in which case he will be eligible for track competition this winter, according to Trainer Eck. Sergt. C. G. Higgins '19, of a base hospital unit in France, also is expected back. He is present conference champion and record holder in the javelin, and the best all-around man in the weight events who would be competing in the conference this season. It is said.

In addition to the eight men named, who were point winners on previous Chicago track teams, G. L. Otis '19, who left the team and a track captain to enlist more than a year ago, is reported to be coming back from the fighting front, with the unit to which he was attached. Should these three star athletes, Graham, Higgins and Otis, return, the Chicago track team would be regarded by every conference rival as the chief team to be beaten out, if any other were to win the championship.

Other Skilled Men

There are other skilled men besides the men enumerated above. Joseph Hall '21, hurdler, placed fourth in the Central Amateur Athletic Union cross-country run. D. H. Annan '19, formerly a football and track athlete at Brown University, is recovering his full speed as a 440-yard sprinter, after a mishap in the annual Drake University relay games a year ago. V. M. Ames '19, hurdler, picked up points in many meets of 1918. W. C. Gennill '19 is a sprinter who is relied upon for some thirds and fourths, just as he was a year ago. F. A. Long '20, in the one-mile, and E. B. Cox '20 made their mark in Central A. A. U. cross-country racing this winter, although Cox is not at present in the best of shape to compete.

Chicago has some exceptional relay combinations for the one-mile, two-mile and four-mile races. The men on all three teams are skilled runners, with experience in such American intercollegiate relay classes as the University of Pennsylvania games, the Drake University games, and the University of Illinois indoor relays, which are abandoned for this winter only. For the one-mile relay Harris, Speer, Kennedy, Greene, Bartky, Hall, and Annan are available. Harris, Hall and Bartky are the only three who have not measured strides in open relay competition before, but this trio have competed in other open events, such as Amateur Athletic Union championships and similar meets. For the two-mile relay, Chicago can enter an all-star team composed of McCosh, Greene, Lewis, and Speer. The Maroon is just as well fortified for the four-mile relay, for it will have McCosh, Moore, Lewis, and Bartky. If former Captain Otis does return from France in time to compete, it will add still further strength for both the two-mile and four-mile combinations, for Otis could well displace almost any man on either of those two teams, and add speed to the quartet.

Chicago has a very strong freshman track outfit. Outstanding stars among the 29 candidates who are trying for their 1922 numerals in the runs, or field events, are Thomas Campbell, who holds the National Amateur Athletic Union 880-yard outdoor championship, both senior and junior; F. G. Kochanski, formerly a star distance runner of the Illinois Athletic Club, while attending high school in this city; Bayard Cowan, a runner from University High School, which is the preparatory school department affiliated with the University of Chicago; M. W. Tapley, a hurdler of form, whose scholarship credits may be extensive enough to admit him to varsity competition; and C. S. Evans, a fast sprinter from Lake View High School, Chicago.

TESREAU TO COACH
DARTMOUTH, New Hampshire—The Dartmouth College baseball management has signed Pitcher Charles Tesreau of the New York National League Baseball Club to coach the Green battery candidates this winter.

FOUR YALE CLUB
MEMBERS WIN

Tennis Tournament Produces
Some Interesting Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Yale Club players are showing up strongly in the annual Class B amateur championship tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association on the courts of the Harvard Club. Four of the Elms have come through the second round of play, while the Princeton Club is next with two, and Harvard and Columbia are trailing with one each.

The second round of play furnished some close and interesting matches, with one result that might well be regarded as an upset. This was the game between C. J. Maguire of the Yale Club and R. L. Streibigh of the Columbia Club, the former winning in a hard-fought match 15-10, 11-15, 11-11. Both players are of the hard-hitting type, and they kept things moving rapidly all the time. Maguire was particularly strong on cross-court drives, while Streibigh did his best work on corner-to-corner shots.

H. W. Carhart, one of the most promising of the newer Yale Club players, won his match from F. W. Clarkson, a Harvard Club veteran, in straight games, 15-5, 8-13, the second game being a very interesting one. A. D. Mittendorf, the Princeton Club veteran, was forced to play three games in order to defeat H. S. Sprout of the Yale Club, who got the jump on his opponent in the first game. The next two games were not very difficult for Mittendorf. The summary: CLASS B NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round.

J. B. Burden, Harvard Club, defeated P. W. Gordes, Squash Club, 15-10, 15-5.

H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, defeated F. W. Clarkson, Harvard Club, 15-5, 18-13.

R. E. Wiggins, Columbia Club, defeated S. D. Shaw, Columbia Club, 15-5, 15-4.

S. D. Shaw, Yale Club, defeated H. R. Stearns, Yale Club, 15-6, 18-14.

C. J. Maguire, Yale Club, defeated R. L. Streibigh, Columbia Club, 15-10, 11-15, 15-11.

H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, defeated J. P. Curtis, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-5.

J. C. Tomlinson Jr., Yale Club, defeated P. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, 15-9, 18-16.

A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, defeated H. S. Sprout, Yale Club, 11-15, 15-5, 15-7.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—London Caledonians Association Football Club, which was founded 33 years ago, have definitely decided to resume operations next September, and in the meantime the club with the necessary qualifications are invited to become members with a view to some trial matches being played off at the end of the present season at Tufnell Park. The secretary is Mr. Ralston of 29 Maryland Road, Wood Green, N.

The Millwall Football Club has taken prompt action in bringing to the surface a recent attempt to square their matches by bribing some of the team, thus helping to save the professional game from the stigma which constitutes the greatest argument of its amateur opponents.

The committee of the Scottish Association Football League selected the side to represent it against the English League at Birmingham on Feb. 22 as follows: A. Stewart (Partick Thistle); A. McNair and J. Dodds (Glasgow Celtic); J. Gordon (Celtic); W. Cringan (Celtic) and P. Nellis (Hearts); A. Archibald (Rangers); Rankin (Motherwell); Culley (Kilmarnock); Bowie (Rangers); and A. L. Morton (Queen's Park).

The Committee of the Scottish

Rugby Football Union have offered to resume playing international matches with France. The annual fixture was broken off in 1913; but it is proposed to play the first post-war game on Jan. 1, 1920, in France.

Many well-known golfers have been recently demobilized, including Tom Ball, George Duncan, W. L. Ritchie, and Joshua Taylor.

Bristol City and Bristol Rovers played a drawn game in their association football fixture of Feb. 1.

In the Northern Victory League for association football clubs, Feb. 1, Buchan, the famous inside right, turned out for his former club, Sunderland, but despite his assistance the side could only share six goals at South Shields. Newcastle United, before a big crowd, won at Durham by 2 to 0; Middlesbrough won at Hartlepool by the odd goal in three, and Leedswood defeated Darlington by 5 to 0.

The Isthmian League for amateur association football clubs in the London area has started its program already. The clubs in membership include Dulwich Hamlet, Ilford, Nunhead, and Clapton.

The Hon. Lionel Tennyson has been elected captain of the Hampshire County Cricket Club.

Maj. S. R. Noble, the honorary secretary of the National Cyclists' Union, is resigning that position after a long period of service dating from 1896.

WASHINGTON GETS PITCHER
WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—William Harrington of this town, a pitcher who last year played with the Los Angeles team of the Pacific Coast League, has signed a contract with the Washington American League Baseball Club.

PURDUE LACKING
IN BATTERY MEN

R. E. Bray '19 is the Only
Member of the Pitching Staff
Who Has Done Mound Duty
for Old Gold and Black

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Although basketball is occupying the center of the stage on which athletics are played at Purdue University, baseball is beginning to arouse interest. The Purdue baseball squad will be denied a spring training tour, because the students would be taken from their classes, many of them having entered college weeks after it opened, after they had been discharged from the army. But practice has already begun in the spacious Purdue armory, and the men are reporting daily. Coach Ward Lambert, who also tutors the basketball team, has arranged a program of training for the diamond performers.

The armory presents a wonderful place for the candidates to practice, and if the board floor, which was laid when soldiers were quartered in it, is removed, a regulation baseball diamond will be laid off and will provide ample room for the ball tossers to do their training stunts during the indoor season. There is plenty of space to mark off a large diamond, and there will still remain a fair-sized outfield.

Purdue will have a fairly representative baseball nine this spring. The hardest problem to solve will be the pitching equation. College baseball teams are known by their pitching staffs, it has been truthfully said, for as a general rule, college diamond performers are not star batters, nor are they the best fielders wearing spiked shoes. R. E. Bray '19 is the only member of the pitching staff who has done mound duty for the Old Gold and Black, and he will be assisted by A. F. Roche '21, who was pitcher for the freshman varsity last season. A. W. Heine, who made a big hit for Purdue last year, pitching with either his right or left arm, is still in the army, and may not be able to return in time for baseball.

H. S. Griner '20, a second-string catcher last season, is the only backstop who has returned for work. In the infield there is W. K. Bailey '19, who played first base; W. S. McConnell '20, who played third; and R. R. Ferguson '20, who performed at short, back in college. Second base is a big gap to fill, but L. H. Crosby '20, who was an understudy last season, should be able to hold down the position in a creditable manner.

In the outfield there is Capt. R. E. Markley '19, K. E. Heall '19, and R. M. Anon '19, who have all played in conference games. The official Purdue 1919 baseball schedule has just been approved by the faculty committee, and is one of the best ever offered at Purdue, including contests with the best college nines in the West. The schedule follows:

April 16—Franklin College at Lafayette; 23—Rose Polytechnic Institute at Lafayette; 25—State University of Iowa at Lafayette; 26—Wabash College at Lafayette; May 3—University of Wisconsin at Lafayette; 3—Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio; 6—Notre Dame University at Lafayette; 6—University of Michigan at Lafayette; 10—University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois; 13—University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois; 14—Ohio State University at Lafayette; 20—State University at Lafayette; 20—Notre Dame University at Notre Dame, Indiana; 26—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan; 29—University of Chicago at Lafayette; June 5—University of Illinois at Lafayette.

O. L. Cuts, athletic director at Purdue, announces that a football coach has been signed, but that for business reasons the mentor does not want it known at this time. The announcement has brought forth numerous guesses from the students. Many believe A. G. Scanlon, who coached the Purdue eleven last fall, will not return, while others are just as firm in their belief that the former Hyde Park (Chicago) High School mentor will be back. The football schedule as announced after being approved by the faculty committee follows:

Oct. 4—Franklin College at Lafayette; 11—University of Illinois at Lafayette; 18—University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois; 19—Michigan Agricultural College at Lafayette; 5—Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio; 15—De Pauw University at Lafayette; 22—Notre Dame University at Lafayette.

MISS BJURSTEDT WINS

PALM BEACH, Florida—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, United States outdoor and indoor woman champion, who won the Florida singles lawn tennis title here last week, added the state championship in doubles to her credit this week. Paired with Mrs. H. H. Whitman, of Boston, Massachusetts, she defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood, of the West Side Tennis Club of New York, and Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston, 8-6, 6-2, in the final round.

CINCINNATI BUYS SALLIE

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Pitcher H. Sallie of the New York National League Baseball Club has been purchased by the Cincinnati club, according to an announcement made at the office of the latter club. The reason given for the transfer was that Sallie desired to play near his home, which is at Higgsport, Ohio.

CLEVELAND CLUB SIGNED UP
CHICAGO, Illinois—Every member of the Cleveland Baseball Club of the American League, with the exception of three players still overseas, is now under contract for the coming season, President J. C. Dunn announced.

YACHTING TALK
AT MARBLEHEAD

This Great Summer Sport Is
Expected to Come Into Its
Own Again This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MARBLEHEAD, Massachusetts—Yachting, during the coming season, will undoubtedly come into its own again. Although early now, the various agencies report many inquiries from prospective buyers, as well as transfers of well-known craft. A few of these are the schooners Sirona and Amarillo, the ketch Pawnee and the Class R racer Su-ma-ki.

The travail of war failed to dampen the ardor for yachting at Marblehead. This quaint old town which, as all the world knows, is the headquarters for the noble sport in the East, had some very good racing the past two seasons, the participants, however, being elderly men and children; and the children were very much to the front. It is already certain that there will be five or six yachts in Classes P and R, three in Class Q, and considerably over a dozen in the children's cat-boat class.

Regatta committees will soon announce dates, and great activity is expected of the racing fleets from the small lakes of Minnesota, the Great Lakes, and along the coasts of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Then, whether they race or cruise, there are hundreds of young men who will be discharged from naval duty, who will listen to the call of the sea. It is irresistible; and "grim-visaged war" in the shape of battleship gray is sure to roll before the blaze of the burner's torch when these young vikings buy, for private use, the speedy chasers and converted yachts.

In Eastern waters, the large schooners Taomino, owned by W. S. Eaton, and Constellation, owned by Commodore H. M. Sears, will be in use, the former having lain for two, and the latter for three years in the basin at Lawley's.

Report is current that C. H. W. Foster and H. A. Church are looking for large schooners to replace those sold during the war. Also, that Chester Porter, who was so successful with his job-and-mainsail Maritza, will build or buy another racer.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE TRUSTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MIDDLEBURY, Vermont—Edward D. Collins, acting president of Middlebury College, announces the acceptance of Charles M. Swift of Middlebury, Vermont, and Manila, Philippine Islands; Redfield Proctor of Proctor, Vermont, and Hall P. McCullough of New York and North Bennington, Vermont, of their election as trustees of the college. The election was made recently in New York City, but was not announced until a formal acceptance had been declared by each. Mr. Swift is a capitalist and prominent in Philippine railway affairs. Mr. Proctor is a former trustee of the University of Vermont. During the war he served as a captain of the engineers. Mr. McCullough is an attorney-at-law and a graduate of Yale University.

CHICAGO JUDGES TO DON GOWNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County have decided that, beginning on April 15, they will don the traditional black gown of the judiciary, and the Circuit Court judges may also take such action.

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TROOPS APPLAUD DRY RATIFICATION

Announcement of Success of
Prohibition Amendment in
United States Is Cheered
by the Soldiers in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Contradicting statements issued by representatives of the liquor interests, that the United States soldiers in France were opposed to ratification of the prohibition amendment, Dr. Daniel A. Polling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who has just returned from a month's speaking campaign among the troops at the front, says that the announcement of its ratification was received by American soldiers everywhere with generous and vigorous applause.

"The announcement of the ratification of the amendment," says Dr. Polling, "was first made to an audience of more than 2000 soldiers at the Palais de Glace, Paris, and since then in every great military center of our overseas forces, from Brest to Bordeaux, from Le Havre to Toul, and from Verdun and Chaumont to Coblenz in Germany. Without a single exception the general reception of the message has been the same. Everywhere the announcement has been received with generous and vigorous applause."

"He slanders the army in France who says that it will return to America to denounce the victory that substituted sobriety for drunkenness, prohibition for license. The men over there are not saints, but thousands who have not turned down their own wine glasses are outspoken in their commendation of ratification."

"The propaganda of liquor interests that has made much of drinking-songs sung by returning soldiers from decks of transports, that has 'played up' the reported jests of groups of men who as they stepped ashore, expressed their determination to 'dry up prohibition,' will deceive not very long these interests themselves very long."

"The Americans in France under General Pershing are representative Americans; they reflect the spirit, the aspirations, the ideals, and the faith of the homeland; they have learned in a hard, red school to appreciate moral values; and they do not, they will not, deny the epochal triumph achieved at home by their fellow Americans while they were winning victory and undying glory abroad."

MR. GALSORTHY
ON DEMOCRACY

English Lecturer Warns Against
Machine-Made Civilization
and Pleads for Good Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — In the lecture entitled "Speculations" which he delivered in Tremont Temple, on the evening of March 4, John Galsworthy, the English playwright and novelist, weighed the hopes of civilization under the democratic form of government. Concerning these hopes he had apparently firmly entrenched himself against the temptations of overoptimism, and his message took the form of an earnest, at times ominous, warning.

It is not enough, said Mr. Galsworthy, to have made the world safe for democracy. Democracy must be made safe for itself if civilization is to have a future. To civilization as it is seen today, the speaker referred over and again with the aptly chosen term of "machine-made." The chief menace to civilization as Mr. Galsworthy sees it, is that of mankind becoming the slave and victim of its own inventive genius, or, to use his own whimsical image, of falling into the big trombone it is playing so hard, of being devoured by the machines it has invented.

In the mill towns of his native country, which the sinister power of machines and commercial exploitation have turned into black dreary wastes, Mr. Galsworthy sees convincingly demonstrated to what the worshiping of false idols may lead mankind, how it may come to make man forget that health of body and spirit and proud pleasure in work are his rightful and most precious inheritance.

Movies and Rag Time

As symptoms of a civilization engaged in the wrong path, Mr. Galsworthy pointed to the movies and to rag-time music. "In regard to the movies," said Mr. Galsworthy, "my mind is open, which generally means, he added humorously, that it is closed. The educational value of the movies is inestimable, but, owing to a false start, they have become no more than a drug and an irritant. The facile vulgarity of rag-time music has so warped public taste that we now look upon a new generation, brought up in the 'tradition' of its sound. We are confronted with a generation which, where art is concerned, seems to have adopted the slogan: 'Down with Shakespeare and Euripides, up with the movies!'"

Civilization must be saved from "gadarening," warned Mr. Galsworthy, coining a verb by no means lacking in descriptive precision. It must be saved from rushing headlong toward the precipice, pursued by the monsters of money-getting, mechanical invention and dread-of-being-dull. That salvation, the novelist holds, is to be effected, not by politics, but by education alone.

The Necessary Leaders

A true democracy, he says, in order to improve the trend of its civilization, must ever be on the watch for the highest minds, for the finest spirits to guide its people. In this respect

the older countries of the world are looking eagerly towards the young, vigorous nation of the United States. They ask themselves: What will she do with her incomparable gifts, her natural splendor, her lofty historical tradition, the quick intelligence, the energy and courage which a race of pioneers have handed down to the present generation? Will she, too, engage on the wrong road, worship false gods? Or will she be able to make of her democracy an aristocracy of spirits; will she be able to select, not only the best men of affairs, but those most fitted to influence the tastes and aspirations of the people? Will she be able to find those educational leaders who will hold the ideals of health and beauty before the generation of the future? In other words, will this new great nation be truly a leader of the world? That question, says Mr. Galsworthy, is one which must be worked out in the schools and in the homes, and cannot be worked out in Congress or Senate.

In concluding Mr. Galsworthy abandoned the somewhat pessimistic note he had been sounding. Never before, he admitted, has mankind so fully justified its confidence in itself as in the recent, dark years of war. These years have witnessed an inspiring development of certain qualities, they have revealed these qualities in full bloom, revealed them, he pointed the speaker, laying particular stress on the word, produced them. The marvelous display of virtues which has made of these four years a glorious page in the history of mankind, has proved that war is not needed to preserve courage and unselfishness.

Mr. Galsworthy spoke with deep feeling of the bond which unites English-speaking peoples, of the friendship which links old England to her young sister across the sea. No country more than England, Mr. Galsworthy assured his audience, watches the process of civilization in the United States with more tremulous and sympathetic interest, and holds more glowing hope to see the great republic rise to the high responsibility of the age. Noblesse oblige.

The proceeds of Mr. Galsworthy's lecturing tour are to be donated to the American Commission for Relief in the Near East.

STRICT LAWS FOR DRY ENFORCEMENT

California Prohibition Leaders
Plan for Complete and
Thoroughgoing Carrying Out
of the Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — Believing that the success of the Federal Prohibition Amendment in the abolition of the liquor traffic will mean world-wide prohibition within ten years, and that failure to enforce the amendment will go far permanently to defeat the prohibition movement throughout the world, California prohibition leaders are laying their plans for a complete and thoroughgoing enforcement. To this end two measures have been introduced in the California Legislature and the California Anti-Saloon League is calling the attention of the people of the State to the purpose of the bills and their specific designation as Senate bills Nos. 390 and 391, and warning the people against misrepresentation of the measures by the partisan press.

"Here in California," says the California legislator, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League in commenting on the necessity of passing these bills, "the liquor groups will unquestionably attempt demonstrations that prohibition cannot be enforced. Already these measures are being misrepresented in newspapers whose editors are either uninformed or under the heel of the system which has made continuance of the liquor traffic possible."

One of the proposed laws furnishes the machinery for enforcing the provisions of the federal amendment, and the other fixes the responsibility for non-enforcement. The thoroughness of the first-named bill is indicated by the fact that it is made unlawful for any person to have any intoxicating liquor on his person not only while he is in the regularly established conveyances of the State, but while he is in an aeroplane. In other words it is proposed to make the air, as well as the lower levels of the State, bone dry.

The bill providing for fixing the responsibility for non-enforcement is considered very important by the promoters of this legislation. It is pointed out that, while it is the duty of the district attorneys of the State to see that lawbreakers are brought to account, and while, in case these officials are derelict in their duty, the Attorney-General of the State is supposed to enforce the law, experience has demonstrated the fact that there is in actual practice apt to be a very broad "weight zone" where neither the district attorney nor the Attorney-General finds it desirable to act. This uncertain area of non-enforcement of law is provided for by one of the bills which proposes to have a special assistant to the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall be to see that all laws relating to the restriction or prohibition of the liquor traffic are fully observed and violators prosecuted.

VICTORY STAMPS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Victory postage stamps, a new three-cent issue to commemorate the successful conclusion of the war, will be on sale shortly throughout the country. In announcing the issue, the Post Office Department said the supply would not be sufficiently large to replace the regular three-cent stamp, and postmasters would sell victory stamps only on request. The new stamp bears the figure of Liberty victorious, helmeted and with a sword in one hand and scales in the other.

CAMPAIGN FOR DRY CUBA INAUGURATED

Prohibition Measure Introduced
in Lower Branch of Cuban
Congress Would Put Stop to
Traffic Year After Passage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba — The campaign for a dry Cuba has been inaugurated with the introduction of a prohibition measure in the lower branch of the Cuban Congress. One obstacle in the way of prohibition in Cuba at the present time is the fact that Cuba's \$25,000,000 loan is secured by a tax on the manufacture and sale of liquors. Before national prohibition can become a reality it will be necessary to find some other means to take care of this loan. But confidence is expressed that a way will be found if popular opinion in Cuba can be brought to realize the benefits to be derived from the abolishment of the liquor traffic.

The preamble to the measure, the author of which is Congressman Cecilio Acosta, says:

"The suppression of the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcoholic and spirituous beverages constitutes at this time one of the greatest world problems. The United States of America, a nation that has undertaken this important reform, is giving to the universe a series of examples worthy of imitation."

"We are under obligation to follow out every honorable trail. If it is true that in the first moments of adopting a measure of such transcendent importance vested interests are injured and most important industries disappear, it is likewise true that in the shadow of such measures are laid the foundations of morality and public hygiene."

"Our alcohol will always have an assured market for their sale. The industries devoted to the manufacture of strong drinks will have to devote their energies to other branches of commerce. In every civilized country the doors of big business are open to every initiative."

"In Cuba, in framing a law aimed at the end stated, we have to take into account that the law providing for the \$25,000,000 loan created sundry taxes upon national and foreign alcoholic beverages. Of course, so soon as manufacture within the country is suppressed, importation also will be prohibited, and to supply the revenues thus lost, others will have to be created which in the end shall suffice to pay the interest on the loan referred to. We will not, in order to provide a benefit to the nation, work an immediate injury upon all of the manufacturers. A period of a year shall be granted for the sale of all alcoholic beverages that may be in the country."

The proposed act strictly prohibits the manufacture of alcoholic beverages of any kind and the importation of such beverages. The sale and consumption of such drinks is also prohibited.

LIGHT RATES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — General complaint throughout Massachusetts over what are claimed to be excessive gas and electric light rates, in many cases advanced two or three times in the past two years on the ground of increased cost of labor and materials, some relief from which has resulted in no indication of a speedy readjustment of prices, is to result in definite action on March 17 when the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Light Commission will resume hearings on the mass of complaint lodged from various sources against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Officials of the commission say that this hearing, as well as others in relation to rates in other parts of the State, will be pushed forward with all the speed that is consistent with a just regard for the rights of the interests involved. The hearing with regard to the rates and methods of the Edison company is primarily based on the complaint of a group of citizens filed with the commission on Aug. 11, 1918, and accompanied by a long list of questions involving every phase of the manufacture of electric light. Supplementing this complaint, however, are scores of other complaints which have been received since the intervening period and which will be considered in conjunction with the original petition.

NEW YORK WETS SEEK BIG FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Prohibitionists believe that the wets are trying to raise a fund of \$10,000,000 in this State "to contest prohibition in its various threatening phases." The quotation is from a letter sent to the State hotel men asking them to contribute to the anti-prohibition fight 2½ per cent of their last year's gross receipts from the sale of alcoholic beverages. The letter says New York City hotel men have agreed to contribute 5 per cent. The letter is signed by John Mace Bowman, B. B. McAlpin, F. M. Muschenheim, James B. Regan, Fred Sterling, and Paul B. Boden, secretary of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition.

CRIME DECREASE IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York — There has been a marked decrease in crime in New York State during the last year,

according to a report just issued by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State. In counties where prohibition exists wholly or in part the decrease was more marked than in counties where liquor is still sold. While the federal order of "work or fight" was a factor in decreasing the crime figures, it proved even more effective, it is stated, when combined with prohibition.

Convictions in courts of record in New York State dropped from 7330 in 1917, to 7244 in 1918. Convictions in courts of special sessions fell from 67,969 to 50,072. In place of the 4304 persons who were convicted of vagrancy in 1917, there were only 2494 last year. Intoxication convictions numbered 19,316, a big drop from the previous year. The report of the state prison department shows that on Feb. 25, 1919, there were 3866 inmates, as compared with 4441 on a similar date a year ago.

SLIGHT WET GAINS WERE ANTICIPATED

Anti-Saloon League Officials Express Surprise That They Were No Larger in Elections in New England Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — That license should have made slight gains in the spring elections in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, where local opinion regarding the sale of intoxicating liquor still obtains, was a result not unexpected by the officials of the Anti-Saloon League. In fact, surprise was expressed that the gains were not greater in view of the almost complete apathy on the part of the prohibition forces following the recent nation-wide victory, and the vigorous "last-ditch" fight which the liquor forces are making in every part of the United States.

Regarding this effort by the liquor dealers to postpone or nullify the latest amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the attorney of one of the liquor organizations in this State is quoted as stating that if the opponents of prohibition had put as much energy into the contest against the amendment when it was pending, either before Congress or in the state legislatures, as they are showing at the present time, the prohibitionists would have had greater difficulty in winning.

Ever since local opinion was applied to the question of permitting the sale of liquor in the municipalities of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, there has been great interest in the "Yes" and "No" vote at the annual elections.

The strenuous efforts by the Anti-Saloon League in all the states, especially during the past five years, to win national prohibition by efficient organizations in every town and village and hamlet in the country was reflected in the vote on the license question, so that the number of no-license cities and towns in the three states was greater two years ago than for many years. In 1917 in Massachusetts 60 per cent of the cities and 90 per cent of the towns were dry. In Vermont in 1918 only 10 out of 248 cities and towns voted for license, while during the same year prohibition made gains in the small towns in Connecticut.

Before the city elections in Massachusetts last December, the prohibitionists were practically sure of the ratification of the constitutional amendment, with the result that there was a marked relaxation of effort on their part. Yet, despite the corresponding activity of the liquor interests, comparable to the fever dry in Vermont in 1918 only 10 out of 248 cities and towns voted for license, while during the same year prohibition made gains in the small towns in Connecticut.

That these successes for license will prove barren victories is the opinion of the Anti-Saloon League officials, who claim that with only a few months in which to sell liquor, very few dealers will go to the expense of opening a saloon for so short a time, especially in those cities and towns where such places have not been available for many years. Furthermore, it is pointed out that the liquor trade in small towns is almost wholly confined to mail liquors, which will be very difficult for even active saloon keepers to obtain after May 1.

The Anti-Saloon League officials, however, are not at all placid over the apparent lack of effort on the part of local prohibition organizations in not seeking to bring out the full party vote at all elections, and in this connection they point out that if the full benefit of the prohibitory amendment is to be obtained and prohibitionists reap the fruits of their great victory, the greatest vigilance should be continually exercised.

ARIZONA DECLINES TO CEDE "STRIP"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Arizona is not prepared to cede the "Arizona strip" to Utah, in spite of the claim put forward by Utah. This fact became known with the return to this city from Phoenix, Arizona, of a special commission appointed by Simon Bamberger, Governor of Utah.

Persons living in Northeastern Arizona, and north of the Colorado River, have means of reaching other parts of Arizona except by a wide detour. Governor Bamberger, Utah state legislators, and other officials considered that the territory was more accessible to Utah, and the Utah Legislature empowered the Governor to appoint a commission to confer with the Gover-

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Little Girl Who Loved Justice

Ever since she was a little girl of eight years, Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky has been seeking out justice. To the brave "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," this meant justice for the thousands upon thousands of peasants who have had so few friends to uphold their cause. People needed to be aroused to the needs of the peasants, a government which favored the keeping of this class in ignorance and bondage needed to be done away with; and in bringing about such great changes, Mme. Breshkovsky has played an important part. No wonder that the peasants love her, for they know of her understanding of their problems and of her wish to be of service to them. No one, of course, could so well grasp the question of how to help them as a woman who had taken the pains to live among them and study them. This Mme. Breshkovsky has done, and it is interesting to read of her childhood and to see how all this came about. In a book of reminiscences and letters which Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, her friend, has edited, we may read much about the childhood of this widely revered woman.

Catherine lived with her father, her mother, and her sisters, on a beautiful estate in the country. There was a great deal of entertaining here, many servants, much luxury. The children had governesses to care for and teach them; they learned to speak both French and Russian, though there is a story of Catherine's finding it rather hard to reply to a question in just the language called for. The child would persist in speaking French, when the family were talking Russian, or vice versa; but then, you can imagine that it might be hard for a little girl to distinguish. Lots of small children have all they can do to manage one language properly.

It does seem, though, as if Catherine were a bit obstreperous at times. When they went for a walk together, "Katy," as they called her, had a mischievous habit of lingering behind the others, or of wandering off through the gardens and down the long, tree-lined drives, quite alone; then, of course, they had to search for her and bring her back. Sometimes she would run off to where the cows were in the fields, or to where the horses and dogs were kept, for she loved all animals far more than she cared for any dolls or other toys. Then, too, she delighted in going to visit the serfs of the estate, where they lived in their humble quarters. She was interested in them all in all their concerns; she never could quite understand why they lived in such a very different way from that which she and her sisters knew. This troubled her so much that, once at least, she grasped a little peasant boy firmly by the hand and pulled him after her into the pretty drawing-room, where her own mother was sitting at her work. The little peasant boy did not like to go, for he cried lustily all the while; and, strangely enough, her mother did not enjoy the visit, either, kindly but firmly telling "Katy" to lead the child back to where he belonged. The more Catherine thought about this strange state of things, the more sure she felt that it was not right that she and her sisters should have almost whatever they wished for, while these many other children, so near at hand, had very little. More and more often she spent hours with these people, getting to know them and their ways and needs.

As Catherine went about among her parents' friends, who lived also on big estates where there were many serfs, she noticed that these persons did not always treat the peasants as well as her own father did. Catherine's father was considered a remarkably good master, yet to the little daughter he seemed to think far too little about the comfort and the welfare of his servants. As Catherine grew up, she went farther afield, sometimes traveling with the family in the big coach; and from its windows she caught distressing glimpses of her peasants and the way in which they were forced to live. It seemed to her that when she grew up, she must have a large estate, with many peasants, as many as she could crowd into it, so that she might give them all the good things, all the books and beautiful clothes and delicious food which she had always enjoyed.

Although Catherine has never done just this, she has done a great deal else. When a young woman who might have been easily oblivious to all except her own affairs, she deliberately gave up all to help the peasants. With one or two friends, who saw things as she did, she dressed like a peasant woman and went about from village to village, talking to the people about their rights and how to obtain them. And Mme. Breshkovsky has continued to do this, in the intervals when she was not in prison in Siberia or elsewhere; for the authorities did not approve of her work and she could carry it on only about so long, when she would be seized once more and removed from her loved scene of action. Mme. Breshkovsky is today in the United States, lecturing in many places, before vast audiences, telling of conditions in Russia and of how much need there is there for education of the peasants. She is still fighting for the cause of her peasants, and, although the working out of her hopes and ambitions still seems a long way off and at present a most dreadful state of turmoil prevails in Russia, yet Mme. Breshkovsky has not lost hope. She knows that law and order will come out of it all and that justice will come to these peasants to whose service she has given a lifetime.



"Their reindeer form their riches"

A Land of Nomads and Reindeer

Kulnasatz, my reindeer. We have a long journey to go; The moors are vast, And we must hast; Our strength I fear Will fail if we are slow. And so Our songs will do.

In Lapland, we are told, music is almost totally unknown. The people have very few songs, but this is one of them. You notice that, like other folk songs, the world over, it deals with what is foremost in the minds of the people. The Laplander's life is centered about two things, reindeer and travel, and so his few little songs are full of them.

Imagine a whole people, whose chief interest in life is in moving from one place to another, who, no sooner have they pitched their tents, begin already to think of packing them on a sled again, tents, household utensils, provisions, clothes, to say nothing of wives and children!

But then, the Laplanders are nomads, and you can't be a nomad and have a permanent abode at the same time. Besides, their restless existence seems to agree with them very well. Every traveler who has visited the regions of the extreme North, the North of Sweden and Norway and of Russia, where the Laplanders live, comes back with glowing tales of what a happy people they are, always cheerful, always ready for a friendly chat or for merry meetings and family gatherings.

Again, imagine a people who have no politics! No president to elect, no senate, no governor, no mayor! Why, even if you could talk Laplandish and tell the Laps that people do all this in other countries, they would not know what you meant. Apparently they get along very well without those things, and perhaps they have no legislature, because, even if there were laws, there would be nobody to break them. The Laplanders are the most peace-loving and good-natured people in the world. Quarrels are unheard of among them, and honesty is not even counted as a virtue, because it is so natural; everybody is honest. So, but for the very short summer, of three months at most, but for the long, dark winter, when the only sun that shines is the midnight sun, but for the extreme cold and a few other discomforts that we civilized people would feel very seriously, Lapland can't be such a bad place to live in.

That it isn't proved by the number of civilized people who like to travel there, and live for a while among the cheerful and busy inhabitants.

Well, why wouldn't one want to travel to Lapland? What could be better fun than to skim across the hard, frozen surface of snow-fields, behind reindeer galloping at the speed of a railroad train? And that is no exaggeration! A Laplander and his trusty pet think nothing of covering a distance of 70 to 80 miles a day. Not only sledges are used for this kind of travel. No, indeed. Snowshoeing is the most popular way of getting about in Lapland. But the snowshoeing there differs quite a little from the kind we are accustomed to. In the first place, the snowshoes are different from ours. They are from six to seven feet long—think of it!—and only 3½ to 4 inches wide. You put those on and then you pick out a good fast reindeer. In your left hand, you hold a rope or guiding string attached to the animal, in your right hand you hold the reins. Then you cluck, or—in case a reindeer doesn't know what that means—you sing the little Lapland song you've just been reading, for they say there is nothing like a song to make a reindeer step lively. Then off you are, at such a rate of speed that even the wind will have trouble in catching up with you.

Understand, all this fun can only be had during the real Lapland season, which means the coldest of Arctic winters. In summer, traveling is a different and much slower proposition,

and even the most experienced of Lapland snowshoers can do little more than eight or 10 miles a day, during the summer months.

All Laplanders are nomads; quite true. Yet they must be divided into two classes of nomads. The first class merely moves about with its herds from summer pasture to winter pasture, but the second class abandons the reindeer business altogether during the summer, and moves to the coast, where fishing becomes its sole occupation and means of livelihood. That second class, it would seem, does not believe in taking life easy. For, the summer over, the fishing season closed, it comes back to find its herds run wild and its first concern each fall is, naturally, the strenuous one of catching and taming the animals all over again.

To imagine what a Laplander would be without reindeer, is about as difficult as to imagine what an Eskimo would be without his dogs, or a Bedouin without his camels. Well, anyhow, we don't need to trouble over such useless puzzles, for, while there are Eskimos, there will always be dogs to draw their sleds; no Bedouin will ever resign himself to being without camels, and the Laplanders will always think that the more reindeer they have, the better off they are.

Wouldn't you think that a herd of a hundred reindeer was quite a sizeable herd? But no Laplander will agree with you there. Indeed, in Lapland, it is a poor man who can only call a hundred reindeer his own. An average herd consists of a thousand animals, but frequently they range from two thousand to eight thousand head.

Tending to such a herd must be enough to keep the smartest Laplander busy most of the day. To be sure, he has his dog to help him with the task, the dog without whose assistance he could never succeed in keeping the herd together. A fine dog is the Lapland dog. In looks, he resembles both the Eskimo dog and the little Pomeranian that we all know. Sharp-nosed he is and keen-scented, with a bushy tail and thick soft fur. An argument between a Scotsman and a Laplander, each sticking up for his own particular sort of dog, might be amusing to listen to, except that there would be no end to it. The Scotsman would insist that no dog is more intelligent and devoted to his master than the collie, and the Laplander would keep on saying that that might be true, as far as any other kind of dog was concerned except his own. Probably, as is the case with most arguments of this kind, both would be right.

There are no politics in Lapland then, no legislature. Not even woman suffrage has ever disturbed the cheerful peace of its people. That probably, too, because there was no need for it, contrary to most rude and primitive peoples, the Laplanders treat their women with absolute equality and never expect them to do all the heavy work.

Peaceful, merry, and kind they are today, short of stature and athletic, just as they were a thousand years ago, when Othello, the famous Norse seafarer, first came upon them in his travels and returned to King Alfred's court, to tell His Majesty of the good he enjoyed on his trip around North Cape, where he was the first navigator to venture.

If Othello were to return to polar waters, to North Cape and the White Sea today, he would find very little changed of the Lapland he knew a thousand years ago. He might wonder a little at the few English and American travelers and admire their smart sport costumes, but the rest would be familiar to him, the friendly smiles of the inhabitants, tending their herds or setting out on long swift journeys, the contented, kindly and hospitable folk of Lapland.

The Village Stocks

The curious old habit of punishing offenders by placing them in the public stocks seems very far in the shadowy past, yet a number of these old wooden machines may still be seen in England. Usually they stand, or they stood, on the village green, near the church; and it is not such a long while since stocks ceased to be used in the land.

The Sand Pile Becomes Useful at Last

It seemed to the sand that it could never be anything but what it was—a bank of dun-colored sand, fine and hard, compact enough to form quite a little hill, held together by a covering of thin grass and scanty weeds. One side of it had been partially shoveled away by some enterprising boys, in an effort to build a fort. That was the way the sand pile first heard of the city, for the boys naturally talked of their life there and of the things they did.

"How I should like to be in the city," thought the sand pile, "instead of on this bleak stretch; it must be a wonderful place."

Then it found out that all the carts which passed below it, on the long, smooth road, were bound for this same city. Long before the sun arose they began to come each day, while it was still dark—market gardeners, with their produce, milkmen with jingling cans, followed later by wagons bearing every sort of ware. There were loads of lumber, the roughly sawed boards hitting the road at each step of the horses, square carts filled with red bricks and others bearing huge stones. There were bakers' wagons, leaving behind them the delicious smell of freshly baked bread and cakes, men pushing little carts filled with fruit, and even a funny-looking man with a queer staff on his back and a big bell in his hand, which went "Ting-a-ling! Ting-a-ling!" as he walked. Each and every one was going to the city.

"I am going to take fresh lettuce and carrots," said the produce carts. "I bring milk for the little children," tinkled the cans. "I am bringing the wood to build the houses," cried the lumber wagons. "And I the brick to build the walls." The people in the city are always glad of my cakes," said the baker as he passed.

"They enjoy my fruit," added the push-cart man. The funny-looking man, with the bell, cried: "Scissors to grind! Scissors to grind!" even though there was no one to hear him.

"How happy it must make one to be of use," sighed the sand pile, and that was the real reason it wanted to go to the city. But it couldn't go of itself, and no one seemed to want it badly enough to take it; so the years went on and the grass came up fresh each spring and withered away each fall and the sand pile just stood there. Then one day, quite unexpectedly, two men appeared to take great interest in it. They examined the sand minutely, poked it here and there, dug deeply into it in this place, and shoveled it away in another, until the sand pile was quite disgruntled. It had no mind to be handled in such a rough manner. At last the men went away, but a few days later, they came again with other men and a number of carts, and before the sand pile realized what was happening, it found itself being carried away bodily.

"I am not sure that I like this," it said, as it felt itself pitched headlong into the carts. "Still, it must mean that I am going to the city, and, if that is the case, I'll keep still and say nothing."

When the carts were full, they, too, joined the procession going to the city, and this made the sand pile so happy that it constantly spilled over the sides of the cart just because it couldn't contain itself. "Perhaps I shall be put into the mortar that holds the bricks together, or maybe I shall help make the streets. At any rate, I shall be put to some good use and that is what I want."

Before the city was reached, the carts turned off into a gateway that led to a great inclosure in which were many long, low buildings.

"Oh dear!" sighed the sand pile, "I am not to get to the city, after all." But it had no time for sad thoughts for, as fast as possible, the contents of the carts were dumped into a big bin and then, splash! a great volume of water descended on the sand, pushing it this way and that, mixing it and churning it until it quite lost its breath.

"Now I know how the children feel when nurse washes their faces too hard," exclaimed the sand pile, shaking itself clear of the water. "Still I must admit I am good and clean; now I'll settle down and dry."

But it was not allowed to do this, for, in a moment, quite without its consent, it was whisked away, subjected to a quick heat and then sifted through fine gauze wire, until all the coarse particles were removed and nothing but the purest of sand left.

"My! my!" cried the sand, when at last it was left alone, "surely they can't find anything more to do to me. I am washed and clean as a new pin. Truly, I must be ready now to go to the city."

That was all the sand knew about it, for, presently a lot of other things were brought and mixed with it. This was done most carefully. There was just so much of this, and just so much of that, and everything was weighed and measured down to a grain, only, of course, there was much more sand than anything else. The sand wondered more than ever what it was all about, but this didn't do any good, for no one answered its questions. Soon off it was whisked again and deposited in a great metal tank, inside an oven so large that it seemed like a room. There were other tanks there, all filled with the same kind of mixture. It was quite warm and pleasant here and the sand was glad to rest, so it settled itself comfortably, saying, "I believe I shall take forty winks," and with this it went sound asleep.

Moderate, at first, the heat increased until the oven was intensely hot, but the sand did not awaken. Instead, it dreamed that it was traveling in a far-off country, where it had found a beautiful mountain which it was climbing; and, just as it reached the highest point, the top of the mountain blew off and out came a great quantity of red-hot stones and fire. Then the air became very hot and the sand turned and ran down the mountain, but the faster it ran the hotter the air grew; then it turned and saw that the stones were following and steadily gaining on it, and the sand was about to duck into a hole in the mountain side and so escape from its pursuers, when it awoke and found that it was just as hot in the oven as it had been on the mountain.

"Oh, dear!" it gasped; "really this is terrible! If this is the way one goes to the city, I don't believe I want to go. I wish I were back in the country, where it is fine and cool. I'd give anything to have a nice white blanket of snow over me once more."

Despite its protests, the oven kept on getting hotter and hotter. At last, the sand could stand it no longer. "Help!" it cried, raising its voice as loud as it could. "Help! let me out of this!" But the great doors were closed and there was no one to hear. Finally, the sand gave up in despair; it was too hot even to cry. "I shall never be anything at all," it gasped, "and, therefore, I shall never reach the city. I can't hold up any longer—I am simply melted!"

Greatly to its surprise, this was exactly what was wanted. At the word "melted," the great doors were thrown open, the tank was seized, mounted on a truck and rushed to a great long black and forth across the table, pressing out the mixture until it was perfectly flat and filled all the length and width of the table. But the poor sand didn't care what was done to it now, for it was so wilted that it had lost all interest in anything. Presently one of the workmen said:

"Ah, it is going to be a fine job; that was beautiful sand. Look! There isn't a bubble in it!"

At this the sand began to take notice again. This was the first time anyone had ever called it beautiful. It began to feel quite puffed up, but, remembering what the man had said about bubbles, it quickly subsided. "Perhaps, if they think me beautiful, I shall be taken to the city, after all," murmured the sand, so it lay very still and waited to see what would happen to it next. It did not have long to wait, but it was not at all pleased with the next step, for it had had quite enough

of ovens; still, there it was pushed again right into one. This oven was not so hot, so the sand managed to remain there contentedly several days, while it gradually grew cool and hard. It was busy, during most of this time, setting acquainted with itself, for now it had lost all appearance of sand. At last the oven doors were once more thrown open and the sand was free. Then, indeed, it was very happy. Still, the workmen did not seem to be satisfied with it, even though they had called it beautiful. For one thing, it was rather bumpy, and, for another, it lacked luster. So, when it was thoroughly cool, it was placed on a large revolving table that brought it with each revolution in contact with immense grinding disks, which wore away in tiny particles all the bumps and raised places, leaving it perfectly smooth, with a high polish.

When all this was done, it was inspected, to see if there were any flaws in it; but so fine had been the sand, in the first place, and so carefully had all the work been done, that not a word could be said against it. Instead, every one appeared to be pleased and the foreman complimented the others on their fine work.

Then, at last, the sand went to the city and was installed in a beautiful building, on a great wide avenue, on which thousands of people passed each day. It was placed in a florist shop and became the great pane of plate glass, which completely filled the window frame. Behind it were gorgeous plants and rare flowers and the people, as they passed, paused to look in at the window and admire the flowers. In the spring, they placed a miniature pond in the window and a score of fluffy, downy baby ducks. Up and down the little runway to the pond, the ducks used to scramble all day long, bringing shouts of laughter from the children who used to crowd around to see, when one duck after another would be pushed off by their more energetic brothers into the pond below. The sand—or the glass, as we shall now have to call it—loved the children and liked to feel their tiny hands and faces pressing close against it. This was far better than being a pile of sand. It was so happy now that it completely forgot all the things that had been done to it, and the chief cause of its happiness was that it was useful.

"Without me," it said, "the children could not look in and see the ducks and the flowers; and, without me, the flowers could not be protected from the cold and still have the light and the sun." So, while no one tells me of it, I know I am one of the most useful things in the whole wide world."

Pete Starts for Home

Pete was happy at Villeneuve, for he had every attention that a dog could have from Jean and his mother. He had broad fields over which he could run and play with Sourire and other dogs, and almost every morning in the town knew him and spoke to him in a friendly way. It was not because Pete was the only dog who had been at the front, for there were several others at Villeneuve, but it was that he came from America.

A dog can sometimes become accustomed to a new language sooner than a person, for he seems to listen for the tone of voice more than the words. So Pete, as he had heard French during his months at the front and during part of his trainings in England, recognized most of the things that Jean and others said to him, barking and wagging his tail in answer.

Jean asked his mother one day, "How is it that Pete understands what we say to him? They speak English in America, where he has been most of his life."

"Quite true," responded Mme. Bonsard. "They do speak English in America, but, you see, Pete does know what you say to him."

"He surely does, mamma," said Jean, "but why should he? Do you think Sourire would understand English?"

"Oh, yes! Sourire would understand English in time, if he heard every one around him speaking it. We often learn a language by living among people who speak that language. If you lived in America two years, you would probably speak English well. Pete does not have to learn to recognize as many words as you in a language. He has been in France a good many months, and I think that his little master in America may have spoken some French to Pete, for he writes to you in your tongue."

"Yes, John always writes in French," said Jean, "and I am glad that we will study English at our school next year. I wish we had begun it before, so that I could write to John in English."

Mme. Bonsard would have replied to her son, but the sound of a motor on the drive interrupted. Both Jean and Mme. Bonsard ran to a window, to see who it might be, for those who came to see them were often in a hurry and every minute of the visit must be used.

"It's the American Colonel!" exclaimed Mme. Bonsard, in a low tone, as she hastened to remove her apron and smooth her black hair, ready to go to the door as soon as he should knock.

"It may not be Colonel Hawkins," said Jean, "but it is an American officer, surely, by his uniform. I never thought he would come so soon for Pete."

"He may not want to take Pete away yet," answered his mother, as she went toward the door to answer the expected knock.

Jean followed her. Colonel Hawkins himself was the visitor, and he greeted the mother and son with his usual bright smile. "Good morning, Mme. Bonsard. Good day, Jean." "Good day, good day," answered both the Bonsards, at the same moment, smiling. "I hardly expected to get back this

way so soon, and I feel pretty near home," said the Colonel.

"I am glad if you are to return to America," said Mme. Bonsard.

"Yes, I am to go home probably within two or three weeks."

"Then Pete can remain with us those weeks, please, Monsieur," asked Jean.

"I thought that you would like Pete, Jean," answered the Colonel, not wanting to be abrupt in his reply. "I like him myself, and you can imagine how much his little master in America must think of him."

"Oh! yes," said Jean. "John has written me several letters, in answer to those I wrote to him. You see, I did not forget to write to him. I think he wishes very much that Pete would come back."

"I know he does. He says so in every letter, although he insists that he is glad that I have him and he thanks me very much for what I am doing. He has no need to thank me, for I like to do anything for Pete."

"I guess you will understand then, Jean," said Colonel Hawkins, "that I had better take Pete right along with me this morning. I might not be able to get back here before I sail, for a soldier must always consider himself under orders. I may be ordered almost anywhere before I sail, and it will be a little better to have Pete with me, so that I can be sure of his sailing with me."

"Oh! Jean understands and wants Pete to go to his master in America," broke in Mme. Bonsard, "only he is very fond of Pete and wishes he could remain longer. Jean, where are the dogs now?"

"Off in the fields, mother, but they will be here in a moment, if I call them," answered Jean, who then started off to the barn. He ran to the back of the barn and, putting his fingers to his lips, gave a shrill whistle. The dogs were quite a distance from home, but they heard the call.

Jean went back to his distinguished guest, to find Pete there before him, Colonel Hawkins patting him vigorously. Sourire came up, after a bit, as he could not yet run as fast as the war dog.

"Pete hasn't forgotten me," remarked the Colonel, "although he acts as if he knew that I was in uniform. He thinks he may be called back to camp duty, but that's over now, we hope."

"Oh! yes, we hope it is all over," repeated Mme. Bonsard, fervently, "and that France will be free and beautiful once more. No one shall ever again despoil her fairness."

"This must be so everywhere," added the Colonel.

"It must be under the League of Nations, mustn't it?" asked Jean.

"We think all will be well; we believe all will be better so," said the Colonel.

"They won't let any nation fight," said Jean, "so there will be peace. But I just wish Sourire had been given a chance."

Mme. Bonsard smiled. "Sourire's chance was here with us and he has filled that place well."

"Your mother is quite right, Jean," assured Colonel Hawkins, "and now I must think about going."

"A little refreshment, Monsieur le Colonel," begged Mme. Bonsard. "Please remain at our humble lunch. It is very simple, but you will like the fresh eggs and milk and honey from our own bees."

"Mother makes the best bread in town," declared Jean; "all the neighbors have persuaded her to make it for them, and that proves it."

"Not quite all the neighbors," said Mme. Bonsard, "but the bread is fresh this morning. Do remain, Monsieur. It will please Jean so much, a great honor for us to remember."

"You are very kind," said the Colonel, "very kind, like all the French. I would like to stay, but I hardly have time. I thank you so much."

"But it will be ready in a moment, if you will only honor us," entreated Mme. Bonsard, "and Jean must brush Pete before you take him. I will get it at once. I promise that you will not wait over 15 minutes."

"I did not want to bother you so much," Colonel Hawkins began to protest.

"It is not bother, not the least bit. I know you will stay and I will leave you with Jean, if you will excuse me."

Of course Colonel Hawkins had to consent and he went with Jean to the barn to see Pete brushed.

"Shall I get a leash for him?" asked the boy, after he had finished brushing Pete. "I have never used one on him here, but in a motor you may wish to have him leashed."

"Oh no, he will not need it in the car," said the Colonel. "It is customary to leash dogs who are in the service, but Pete has been honorably released from service, and there is no need of it."

The three were soon at luncheon, and the Colonel was glad that he had consented to remain. Jean had many a message to send to John, in America, and Colonel Hawkins promised that he would write to Jean himself, after he reached America, as well as to tell Jean to write, if it should be necessary to remind him. This made the French boy happy.

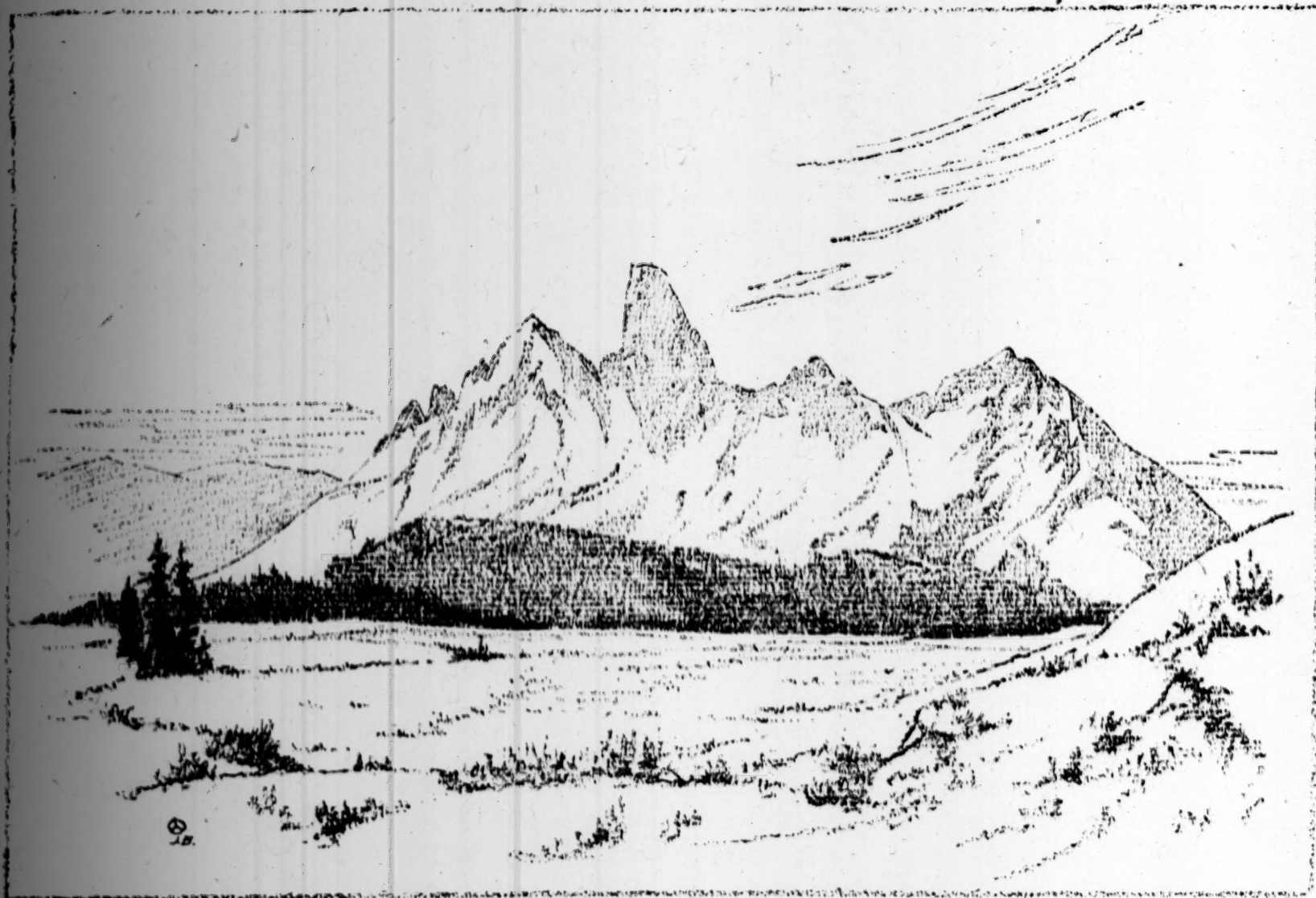
Within a week, much sooner than the Colonel had expected, the dog and his old friend went aboard ship, bound for home. The Colonel had a small stateroom by himself, so he made a bed in one corner for Pete. The dog seemed to know that he was going to America again, and barked loudly as the ship left its French mooring.

Frozen Milk Bottles

When old thermometer says zero, Or something (B-r-r-r) like that, The milkman's bottles at our door Wear each a stovepipe hat!

—Olive B. Miller.

THE HOME FORUM



The Teton Range, from Ashton, Idaho

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Great Upstanding Peaks

To the wayfarer arriving at dead of night on the last train out for the season over the divide from Yellowstone, Montana, Ashton, high up in the mountains of Western Idaho, appears much such a town as one may find anywhere west of the Rockies. Though it is close on the middle of October, and snow has fallen heavily, with frost long since arrived for the winter on the other side of the divide, there is likely to be here a warm air beneath a cloudy sky, with a star or two visible under the far edge of the clouds. There is a feeling of heights unseen about one in the darkness, but still, there is little to stay abroad for.

The morning after compensates, for in the ante-breakfast stroll, the most

impressive sight one may see is "the Fingers," locally so called, the great upstanding peaks of the Teton Range towering dark against the sunrise. They rise from the plain with lordly strength. One feels their height, and by the darkness of the soaring points above the snow fields of the lower slopes, the sheer precipitousness of their sides. The highest point, presenting on one side an almost dead vertical line, and on the other an abrupt descent, dominates its fellows and the plain about with a dark sternness that holds long in memory. Equally with it there lingers the splendid succession of lesser ranges and peaks, floating blue in Indian summer air across distant benches of hay prairie and sage, growing warmly golden in the advancing sunlight, which promises soon to lift the sternness of the past night from the depths of the darkly ranked pines that guard the foothills.

A Practical Benefit From Culture

I have been trying to show that culture is, or ought to be, the study and pursuit of perfection; and that of perfection, as pursued by culture, beauty and intelligence, or, in other words, sweetness and light, are the main characters.

It is said that a man with my theories of sweetness and light is full of antipathy against the rougher or coarser movements going on around him, that he will not lend a hand to the humble operation of uprooting evil by their means, and that therefore the believers in action grow impatient with him. But what if rough and coarse action, ill-calculated action, action with insufficient light, is, and has for a long time been, ourbane? What if our urgent want now is, not to act at any price, but rather to lay in a stock of light for our difficulties?

So that if I can show what my opponents call rough or coarse action, but what I would rather call random and ill-regulated action, action with insufficient light, action pursued because we like to be doing something and doing it as we please, and do not like the trouble of thinking and the severe constraint of any kind of rule.—If I can show this to be, at the present moment, a practical mischief and dangerous to us, then I have found a practical use for light in correcting this state of things, and have only to exemplify how, in cases which fall under everybody's observation, it may deal with it.

When I began to speak of culture, I insisted on our bondage to machinery, on our proneness to value machinery as an end in itself, without looking beyond it to the end for which alone, in truth, it is valuable. Freedom, I said, was one of those things which we thus worshiped in itself, without enough regarding the ends for which freedom is to be desired. In our common notions and talk about freedom, we eminently show our idolatry of machinery. Our prevalent notion is—and I quoted a number of instances to prove it—that it is a most happy and important thing for a man merely to be able to do as he likes. On what he is to do when he is thus free to do as he likes, we do not lay so much stress. Our familiar phrase of the British Constitution under which we live, is that it is a system of checks—a system which stops and paralyzes any power in interfering with the free action of individuals. To this effect Mr. Bright, who loves to walk in the old ways of the Constitution, said forcibly in one of his great speeches, what many other people are every day saying less forcibly, that the central idea of English life and politics is the assertion of personal liberty. Evidently this is so; but evidently, also, as feudalism,

which with its ideas and habits of subordination was for many centuries silently behind the British Constitution, dies out, and we are left with nothing but our system of checks, and our notion of its being the great right and happiness of an Englishman to do as far as possible what he likes, we are in danger of drifting toward anarchy. We have not the notion, so familiar on the Continent and to antiquity, of the state—the nation in its collective and corporate character, intrusted with stringent powers for the general advantage and controlling individual wills in the name of an interest wider than that of individuals. We say, what is very true, that this notion is often made instrumental to tyranny; we say that a state is in reality made up of the individuals who compose it, and that every individual is the best judge of his own interests.

For a long time, as I have said, the strong feudal habits of subordination and deference continued to tell upon the working class. The modern spirit has now almost entirely dissolved those habits, and the anarchical tendency of our worship of freedom in and for itself, of our superstitious faith, as I say, in machinery, is becoming very manifest. More and more, because of this our blind faith in machinery, because of our want of light to enable us to look beyond machinery to the end for which machinery is valuable, this and that man, and this and that body of men, all over the country, are beginning to assert and put in practice an Englishman's right to do what he likes.

Now, if culture, which simply means trying to perfect oneself, and one's mind as part of oneself, brings us light, and if light shows us that there is nothing so very blessed in merely doing as one likes, that the worship of the mere freedom to do as one likes is worship of machinery, that the really blessed thing is to follow what right reason ordains, and to follow her authority, then we have got a practical benefit out of culture. We have got a much-wanted principle, a principle of authority, to counteract the tendency to anarchy which seems to be threatening us.—Matthew Arnold in "Culture and Anarchy" (1869).

Watchful Pickets

The violets meet, and disport themselves. Under the trees, by tens and twelves. The timorous cowslips, one by one, Trembling, chilly, atiptoe stand. On little hillocks and knolls alone; Watchful pickets, that wave a hand For signal sure that the snow is gone. Then around them call their comrades all. In a multitudinous, mirthful band; Till the field is so filled with grass and flowers.

That wherever, with flashing footsteps, fall The sweet, feet, silvery April showers, They never can touch the earth, which is Covered all over with crocuses, And the clustering gleam of the buttercup. And the blithe grass blades that stand right up And make themselves small, to leave room for all. The nameless blossoms that nestle between Their sheltering stems in the herbage green; Sharp little soldiers, trusty and true. Side by side in good order due; Arms straight down, and heads forward set. And saucily-pointed bayonet.

—Owen Meredith.

Wet Porphyry Pebbles

At Nantasket Beach I cannot but approve the taste which clothed the emperors in purple, when I see the wet porphyry pebbles.—Emerson.

Ever Faithful to His Russia

"Italy is beginning to cast over her magic spell. I feel so free here, so cheerful, amid the turmoil and hum of life." Tchaikovsky wrote from Florence in 1878 to his friend, Nadejda Filaretovna von Meck.

"But in spite of the enjoyments of life in Italy, in spite of the good effect it has upon me—I am, and shall ever be, faithful to my Russia. Do you know, I have never yet come across anyone so much in love with Mother Russia—especially Great Russia—as myself? The verses by Lermontov which you sent me only depict one side of our native land: that indefinable charm which lies in our modest, plain, poor, but wide and open landscape. I go further. I am passionately devoted to the Russian people, to the language, to the Russian spirit, to the fine Russian type of countenance and to Russian customs. Lermontov says frankly 'the sacred traditions of our past' do not move him. I love these traditions. . . . I could not say what particular virtue or quality it is which endears Russia and the Russians to me. No doubt such qualities exist. A lover, however, does not love for such reasons, but because he cannot help himself.

"This is why I feel so angry with those among us who are ready to perish of hunger in a garret in Paris, and who seem to enjoy running down everything Russian; who can spend their whole lives abroad without regret, on the grounds that there are fewer comforts to be had in Russia."

A month later, writing to the same correspondent, he returns to the same subject, at the end of an interesting letter on his work.

"It is delightful to talk to you about my own methods of composition. So far I have never had any opportunity of confiding to anyone these hidden utterances of my inner life; partly because very few would be interested, and partly because, of these few, scarcely one would know how to respond to me properly. To you, and you alone, I gladly describe all the details of the creative process, because in you I have found one who has a fine feeling and can understand my music."

"Do not believe those who try to persuade you that composition is only a cold exercise of the intellect. There is no doubt that even the greatest musical geniuses have sometimes worked without inspiration. This guest does not always respond to the first invitation. We must, always work, and a self-respecting artist must not fold his hands on the pretext that he is not in the mood. If we wait for the mood, without endeavoring to meet it halfway, we easily become indolent and apathetic. We must be patient, and I believe that inspiration will come to those who can master their disinclination. A few days ago I told you I was working every day without any real inspiration. Had I given way to my disinclination, undoubtedly I should have drifted into a long period of idleness. But my patience and faith did not fail me, and today I felt that inexplicable glow of inspiration of which I told you; thanks to which I know beforehand that whatever I write today will have power to make an impression, and to touch the hearts of those who hear it. I hope you will not think I am indulging in self-laudation, if I tell you that I very seldom suffer from this disinclination to work. I believe the reason for this is that I am naturally patient. I have learnt to master myself, and I am glad I have not followed in the steps of some of my Russian colleagues, who have no self-confidence and are so impatient that at the least difficulty they are ready to throw up the sponge. This is why, in spite of great gifts, they accom-

plish so little, and that in an amateur way."

"You ask me how I manage my instrumentation. I never compose in the abstract; that is to say, the musical thought never appears otherwise than in a suitable external form. In this way I invent the musical idea and the instrumentation simultaneously. Thus I thought out the scherzo of our symphony—at the moment of its composition—exactly as you heard it. It is inconceivable except as 'pizzicato.' Were it played with the bow, it would lose all its charm."

"As regards the Russian element in my works, I may tell you that not infrequently I begin a composition with the intention of introducing some folk melody into it. Sometimes it comes of its own accord, unintentionally (as in the finale of our symphony). As to this national element in my work, its affinity with the folk songs in some of my melodies and harmonies proceeds from my having spent my childhood in the country, and having, from my earliest years, been impregnated with the characteristic beauty of our Russian folk music. I am passionately fond of the national element in all its varied expressions. In a word, I am Russian in the fullest sense of the word."

The Moorish Story Teller

"The story-teller is, par excellence, the prince of Moorish performers. Even to the stranger unacquainted with the language the sight of the Arab bard and his attentive audience on some erstwhile bustling market at the ebbing day is full of interest—to the student of human nature a continual attraction." Budget Meakin writes in "Life in Morocco and Glimpses Beyond." "After a long trudge from home, commenced before dawn, and a weary haggling over the most worthless of 'coppers' during the heat of the day, the poor folk are quite ready for a quiet resting-time, with something to distract their minds and fill them with thoughts for the homeward way. Here have been fanned and fed the great religious and political movements which from time to time have convulsed the Empire, and here the pulse of the nation throbs. In the cities men lead a different life, and though the townsfolk appreciate tales as well as any, it is on these market-places that the wandering troubadour gathers the largest crowds."

"Like public performers everywhere, a story-teller of note always goes about with regular assistants, who act as summoners to his entertainment, and as chorus to his songs. They consist usually of a player on the native fiddle, another who keeps time on a tambourine, and a third who beats a kind of earthenware drum with his fingers. Less pretentious 'professors' are content with themselves manipulating a round or square tambourine or a two-stringed fiddle, and to many this style has a peculiar charm of its own. Each, however slight, is marked by two or three sharp beats on the tightly stretched skin, or twangs with a palm-leaf plectrum, loud or soft, according to the subject of the discourse at that point. The dress of this class—the one most frequently met with—is usually of the plainest, if not of the scantiest; a tattered brown jellab (a hooded woollen cloak) and a camel's hair cord round the tanned and shaven skull are the garments which strike the eye. Waving bare arms and sinewy legs, with a wild, keen-featured face, lit up by flashing eyes, complete the picture. "This is the man from whom to learn of love and fighting, of beautiful women and hairbreadth escapes, the whole on the model of the 'Thousand Nights and a Night,' of which versions more or less recognizable may now and again be heard from his lips. Commencing with plenty of tambourine, and a few suggestive hints of what is to follow, he gathers around him a motley audience, the first comers squatting in a circle, and later arrivals standing behind. Gradually their excitement is aroused, and as their interest grows, the realistic semicircle and the earnest mien of the performer rivet every eye upon him. Suddenly his wild gesticulations cease at the entrancing point. One step more for liberty, one blow— "Now is the time to 'cash up.' With a pious reference to 'our lord Mohammed—the prayer of God be on him, and peace'—and an invocation of a local patron saint or other . . . an appeal is made to the pockets of the Faithful 'for the sake of Mual Abd el Kader'— 'Lord Slave-of-the-Able.' Arousing as from a trance, the eager listeners instinctively commence to feel in their pockets for the balance from the day's bargaining; and as every blessing from the legion of saints who would fill the Mohammedan calendar if there were one is invoked on the cheerful giver, one by one throws down his hard-earned coppers—one or two—and as he realizes what he has parted with, turns away with a long-drawn breath to untether his beasts, and set off home."

A Spring Song

O'er the upland pastures Sweep the plover-band. By the river margin, Sheep and lambskin stand. Shadows on the hilltop, Clouds go sailing by. Where the great Wind-Shepherd Drives across the sky. Golden palms a-swaying, Catkins swinging free, Chestnut buds a-breaking, Green on hawthorn tree. Pipes of Pan a-calling, Glad new life is here. Wake again to Springtime All we hold most dear. —Mary G. Cherry.

Deliverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

THE Bible contains many accounts of the preservation of men from all forms of danger and disaster, through divine understanding, and is rich in assurances that these experiences are not to be regarded as sporadic, as has been frequently held by Bible students, nor as cases of special intervention to a certain chosen few, but as truly illustrative of the power of divine Principle to preserve His own, and maintain their identity as sons of God,—hence spiritual and immortal. In the Old Testament narrative, no distinction is drawn between the deliverance of the Hebrew boys from destruction in the fiery furnace, Naaman from the ravages of leprosy, or Daniel from the ferocity of the lions. It made no difference what appeared to be the nature of the condition, deliverance was proved to be at hand. For has not the Psalmist promised us that he who dwells in the consciousness of the everpresence of divine Mind abides in perfect safety and protection from all evil; also that angels, or God's thoughts, deliver us out of all tribulations?

While the Old Testament abounds in instances of deliverance from all forms of bondage, the ministry of Christ Jesus and his followers, as described in the New Testament record, discloses a far greater measure of demonstration of the power and availability of Mind to preserve its own idea, man, as in the healing of the ten lepers, the protection against the ravages of the tempest, and the deliverance of Lazarus from the tomb. Today, after a lapse of many centuries, we have again become awakened to the great fact that those who understand His word find that not only does God pour rich blessings upon man, but, what is more vital, they are available to us all, as we come into unity with divine Principle. Divine Love is no respecter of persons and is universal in bestowing good on all mankind.

Upon the return of the soldiers, after their selfless service for the cause of humanity in the great war, we are commencing to learn of many instances of protection and preservation from conditions, which, from the standpoint of human judgment, would have been readily admitted as hopeless. Grateful testimony is borne to the fact that God is an everpresent help in time of need, and this has been proved beyond all doubt again and again, whether it be in an advance "over the top," in an air flight, or on a voyage at sea midst the dangers of mines and torpedoes. In relating some proofs that had been offered to him that the hand of the Lord is not shortened that it cannot save, one soldier with a heart full of gratitude gave his experience in carrying out special orders under fire in "No Man's Land," and escaping without injury. Another told of the strength and courage that came to him through the prayerful reading of the Ninety-first Psalm at a time when all seemed dark and dismal. Still another soldier who had been privileged to prove that God is the preserver of man has said: "Once while I was trying to work mentally, it came to me clearly that I had no material body to protect, for man's life is spiritual, and I certainly did not have to worry about protecting the spiritual idea of God; that Love was my eternal protector and I needed no other. I saw clearly that Love was the only means of defense against all evil." In this lies the secret of all the marvelous proofs furnished everywhere that divine Love is the protector of man, who is spiritual. Irrespective of every effort of evil, no harm can befall us.

Now Christian Science has revealed the operation of God's law, which does save from destruction, and this is fully and simply presented in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where we read on page 243: "The divine Love, which made harmless the poisonous viper, which delivered men from the boiling oil, from the fiery furnace, from the jaws of the lion, can heal the sick in every age and triumph over sin and death." And also in its preface (p. xi): "Now, as then, these mischief works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime.

"To preach deliverance to the captives [of sense]. And recovering of sight to the blind. To set at liberty them that are bruised."

Thus it will be seen that in Christian Science today, as in the days of its early ministry, the same power is ever available to deliver from the terrors of the storm, to raise the sick from a bed of pain, or to lift a victim of sin from its enslavement. We have abundant Scriptural authority in support of the position taken by Christian Science that this deliverance can come only through a realization of God, Spirit, as the only cause and Principle of the universe, with man reflecting Him and therefore spiritual and notling else. This is the great fact grasped by the soldier alluded to, when he saw that in Truth he was wholly spiritual, and did not need to worry about protecting God's idea. And this realization was an impervious armor against all harm or disaster.

This spiritual deliverance is the same great truism which is most clearly elucidated in the Epistle to the Romans, where we learn that if the Mind that was in Christ Jesus governs our consciousness, this understanding

will awaken us to the realization of man's divine sonship. In the words of Montgomery's hymn,

"God made all His creatures free; Life itself is liberty; God ordained no other bands Than united hearts and hands. "So shall all our slavery cease. All God's children dwell in peace, And the new-born earth record Love, and Love alone, is Lord."

Sagebrush Country

"Sagebrush country" is one of those local terms that stand for a type of landscape as distinctive as the moors of England and the campagna of Italy. It means, first of all, open country, great space of sky, what the inhabitants of it call "eye-reach," treeless except for a few cottonwoods and willows along the sink of intermittent streams and stippled with low shrubs of Artemisia. This is the true "sagebrush," though it is no sage, the sacred bush of Diana, Artemisia tridentata. It may grow in favored districts man-high, but ordinarily not more than two or three feet in the arid regions which it haunts. Other social shrubs will be found preempting miles of the territory to which the Artemisia gives its name, coleogony, pursia, dahlia, "erosote," but none other gives it the distinctive feature, the web of pale, silky sage green against the sun-burned sand.

Other items of the sagebrush landscape are so constant that they are immediately suggested by it: mountains hanging on the horizon in opalescent haze, low flowing lines of hills overlaid by old lava-flows, the "black rock" simulating cloud shadows on the distant ranges, dry red cones of volcanic ash, and great flat, table-topped "buttes" of the Painted Desert. White-crested ranges on the one hand and buttes on the other mark the limits of the sage; for where snow-caps are, there are trees, and where the buttes begin the cactus and the paloverde reign.

A sagebrush country is a cattle country primarily; perhaps there may be mines; where there is water to be stored for irrigation there will be towns, but the virtue of the sage is that it grows in lands that man at least has found no other use for. It can thrive on an allowance of water that will support no larger thing than a chipmunk or a lizard, and, growing, feeds the cattle on a thousand hills. Therefore it is indispensable to any picture of the sagebrush country that there should be herds at large in it and vaqueros riding, or far down the bleached valley the dust of a rodeo rising. It is impossible to think of such a land and not think of these things, free life, and air as clear and vibrant with vitality as a bell.—Mary Austin, in "California."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919

EDITORIALS

His Brother's Keeper

It was the founder of Christianity who declared, in a now familiar image, "No man putteth a piece of new cloth into an old garment, for that which is put in to fill it up taketh from the garment, and the rent is made worse." The framers of the new League of Nations have obviously taken this saying to heart. They have grasped the fact, unnoticed apparently by their opponents, that a new heaven and a new earth have emerged from the war clouds which have enshrouded the globe during the years of the Great War, and that the policies of the Louvoises, the Metternichs, and the Bismarcks, stayed upon secret diplomacy, balances of power, and standing armies, have become as discredited as the prescriptions of Cos or the theology of the Walnut-Tree Yard.

Now as far as it is possible to tell, in the present year of grace, it was Mr. Wilson whose faith in the ideal induced the world to accept the theory of the League, and Jan Smuts whose practical mind reduced the dream to words. At all events Mr. Taft has said that there is more of Jan Smuts than anybody else in the preliminary draft of its constitution. Today, however, that is not the point. Whether General Smuts has interpreted President Wilson's ideals in the best possible way is a question which will come up for consideration all in due time, and can then be calmly and judicially considered and decided. For the moment the question is, What exactly is the President's ideal, and what does it all mean and amount to? For, let there be no mistake about this, the ideal is the President's. This paper says that which it does know, when it says that when Mr. Wilson landed first in Europe he was confronted not exactly with opposition to the League of Nations, but with something perhaps more difficult to overcome than opposition. The whole story will be told some day, but the time is not yet. Still, the President never said a truer word than when he declared that few things were less comprehensible to him than the ignorance of the opponents of the League of the changed conditions in the world.

It is possible that the President himself was a little surprised at the readiness he found in Europe to work with him at the formation of the League. The pathetic little deputation of maimed Italian soldiers who came to inspire him with the courage to go on with his work was only typical of the great longing for something better than the past which is sweeping over the world. It was not, therefore, in actual opposition that the difficulty of the President lay. It was rather, as he himself explained in his Boston speech, in a distrust of idealism which led the trained diplomatic mind to regard his views as embodying that hideously irreducible minimum something too good to be true. With the great body of the people, the people who shouted joyously and enthusiastically as his carriage went by, it was different. They had never spent weary hours in the hopeless struggle of attempting to reconcile national aspiration, or to subdue national passions. They were ignorant enough, if the paradox may be employed, to believe that an entirely new diplomatic garment might be woven. Mr. Wilson thought so too. In the chancelleries men were still mesmerized by "human nature," hoping for something better, but wondering whether the piece of new cloth they proposed would not merely have the effect of making the rent worse.

It was the icicle of human disbelief in good that Mr. Wilson had to melt, rather than a fortress of opposition that he had to storm. There were from the first, of course, a few men in the chancelleries ready to warm their hands at the fire of his faith, but the great mass were Thomases, not anxious to oppose, but doubters in every fiber of their being. When once he had given a reason for the faith that was in him, he found, however, that the Thomases were quite willing to be numbered amongst the Faithful, and from that moment it was not a question of if it should be done, but how it should be done. In the matter of the League of Nations, at any rate, the President of the United States found himself justified, had he chosen to, in repeating the famous boast of Caesar, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

The vision of the President then had conquered. But it was necessary to reduce that vision to writing, in other words to frame a constitution for the League. There was no lack of candidates for the office, but it must honestly be said of these and of their efforts, "Many are called, but few are chosen." Taking these efforts, in the words of the clown in "Hamlet," for all in all, there seems to be little difference of opinion in asserting that by far the best of them was the one prepared by that redoubtable general, Jan Smuts. In the end it was admittedly from this constitution that the Committee of the Peace Conference evolved the official scheme, the draft which the statesmen and peoples of the world are studying with such earnestness today, in the desire to disestablish war for all time.

It is the method of the accomplishment of this in which, however, the world's great interest lies. And the effort, it is safe to say it is everywhere recognized, must be based on a fundamental change in existing political conditions. The secret treaty must go, the strategic frontier become a thing of the past, the balance of power cease to be a diplomatic fetish, and the conscript army be banished from the earth. But the old statecraft may sorrowfully insist, it is necessary for me to exist! To which, it is to be suspected, the new world will reply, with all the virilic contempt of a Voltaire, We do not see the necessity. There is a not unattractive hesitation in some quarters with respect to the denunciation of treaties or the opening of strategic frontiers. The French have made it clear that they are not at all happy on this subject, and the Prime Minister of Australia has expressed his doubts with the utmost frankness. The ques-

tion at issue, consequently, amounts to this, Can the nations who feel that they have most at stake in the matter trust their defense to the League of Nations as successfully as to their own efforts combined with supporting alliances? All those who are in favor of the League are convinced that they can. If it should prove that they cannot, then it must be obvious that the sacrifices of Armageddon have been a failure, and that the last state of humanity is worse, far worse, than any before it.

This, of course, is only one of the many problems which is exciting difference of opinion, and which will remain open to discussion until the constitution of the League is agreed to. The criticism to which the document has already been subjected in the Senate of the United States is an indication of this. But the end aimed at is so vast that sacrifices will be required from every nation concerned. For there is no nation today that can dare to repudiate the moral claim that it is in some measure its brother's keeper. That, surely, is what Mr. Wilson sees.

Consolidation of Tzecho-Slovakia

ONE of the most welcome earnestness of the coming settlement in Europe is surely afforded by the republic of Tzecho-Slovakia. Never once, since the twenty-eighth of last October, when the great change was made which represented the consummation of centuries of hope deferred and deferred again, has there been any halt or hindrance in the work of consolidating the new state. From the very first, everything has seemed to fall naturally into its place as though some carefully conceived program were being duly carried out. Thus on the morning of that memorable Monday in October last, when Bohemia definitely threw off the Austrian yoke, there was apparently nothing unusual afoot in the streets of Prague. By noon, as soon as the purport of Count Andrassy's reply to President Wilson became known, the silent revolution was in full swing. The streets suddenly became crowded. Soldiers, everywhere, as by a concerted movement, tore off the Austrian cockades from their caps. Allegiance to Austria was definitely and finally thrown aside, and Prague proclaimed herself a free city of free Bohemia. The Tzecho-Slovak National Committee issued its proclamation declaring itself the central administrative authority and the work of construction began at once.

It was the same in Moravia, where, within twenty-four hours, the National Committee had established its authority amidst the rejoicings of the people; whilst, farther afield still, in Slovakia, another branch of the National Committee had issued a proclamation that the Slovak nation "formed part of one Tzecho-Slovak people, and participated in all the struggles of the Tzech nation." Then on Oct. 31 came Dr. Kramar's famous announcement that a perfect agreement had been reached between the Tzech leaders in Paris and the leaders in Prague. This agreement was embodied in the first article of the first law of the Tzecho-Slovak National Committee, and a new state came into existence. And so, in spite of the tremendous difficulties in the matter of supplies with which the authorities have been faced, even has followed event, ever since, in the same line of well-organized development, until today, as was stated in a recent dispatch from Prague to this paper, Tzecho-Slovakia is "an oasis of order in the general disorder in Central and Eastern Europe."

Under the able guidance of Dr. Masaryk, who arrived in Prague toward the end of December, Tzecho-Slovakia is indeed affording, at every turn, a practical example of wise and liberal government, the value of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. Thus one of the first acts of the new state was to assure to the Germans in Bohemia "all cultural, social and economic freedom." "We do not want to be oppressors," declared the Premier, Dr. Kramar, in his memorable speech on the question in the National Assembly. "We do not want to copy the former German policy in Austria." The whole policy of the new state is conceived, and is being carried out, along these lines of broad-minded toleration, and with such remarkable success that the Tzecho-Slovak republic is already fully recognized as being in a position to afford the Allies great assistance in the tremendous task of reorganization in Central and Eastern Europe.

A Satisfactory Industrial Outlook

THE net result of the conference of governors and mayors with the President and his advisers at the White House, this week, is an assurance that, so far as the United States is concerned, there is nothing in the industrial outlook to justify pessimism or alarm. Reports made by the executives of the several states were mainly to the effect that unemployment had not become, and was not threatening to become, a serious problem.

It was revealed, early in the conference, that throughout the country the states and their respective communities, speaking generally, had long since entered upon undertakings to promote constructive activity. An optimistic note struck by President Wilson at the opening of the conference, and again sounded in the addresses of the Cabinet officers who followed, was taken up by the governors and local authorities, so that the tone of the whole gathering became that of satisfaction with existing and prospective conditions, as regards both enterprise and labor. Said the President, after welcoming the distinguished visitors, and assuring them of cooperation on the part of the Administration:

Our industries have been disturbed and disorganized—disorganized as compared with a peace basis—very seriously, indeed, by the war, but not so seriously as the industries of other countries; and it seems to me, therefore, that we should approach these problems of industrial reconstruction and the restoration of labor to normal conditions that we are about to discuss with a good deal of confidence—with a good deal of confidence that if we have a common purpose we can realize that common purpose without serious or insurmountable difficulties.

The Secretary of the Department of Labor, William B. Wilson, who presided at the conference, lost no time in assuring the gathering that there was nothing on the horizon that could stand in the way of American tran-

quillity and prosperity. He said, pointedly, that the recent strikes at Lawrence, Butte, Seattle, and other places, were not industrial, economic disputes in their origin, but, rather, results of "a deliberate, organized attempt at a social and political movement to establish soviet governments in the United States." He laid emphasis upon the fact that, even in periods of industrial activity, 1,000,000 workers in the country are unemployed, a fact attributable to the turning over of labor. "I don't believe any country owes every man a living," he said, "but I do believe every country owes every man a chance to earn a living." There would be a need for buffer employment during the process of demobilization, and this could be met by the immediate construction of necessary public works. To provide labor in this way would unite the workers without providing a fertile field for propaganda and false philosophy, with the attendant possibility of leading to a decade of unrest.

Important, because timely and positive, action was taken by the conference in the adoption of a resolution indorsing a statement made by the Secretary of Labor with regard to the deportation of aliens. "No one," said he, "is being deported because of his union affiliations and strike activities. It is the duty of the Secretary of Labor to deport all who advocate the overthrow of government by force, but no one will be deported because he is a radical. Advocates of the overthrowing of government by force must be considered as an invading enemy. When such are found guilty, the department will deport them." The Central Federation Union of New York had protested against deportations. The conference of governors and mayors telegraphed the statement of the Secretary of the Interior, with its indorsement, as a reply to the protest of the New York organization.

The White House meeting will have a good effect upon the nation, in that its proceedings confirm the very widespread conviction that with the opening of spring the unemployed labor, and much of the unemployed capital, of the country will find plenty of opportunity.

Hendon

SEVERAL years before the war, the little village of Hendon, perched high on a hill some seven miles north of Charing Cross, more isolated and more country-fied than perhaps any other village so near London, suddenly sprang into notice. It was in the days when flying was at last quite clearly the "coming art"; when all the new names and new expressions which have come with flying were racing into the language; when "hangar," "aerodrome," "pylon," and what not, were heard for the first time in the morning and taken for granted by evening. It came about in those days that the great stretch of flat land which spreads itself abroad at the foot of Hendon Hill, away beyond the Silk Streams, was recognized as a perfect site for the aerodrome, and, within a few months, all London, which but a short time before had scarcely known the place by name, was flocking out to Hendon on a Saturday afternoon "to see the flying."

And Hendon, at first, did not like it very well. It had always prided itself on its detachment. Even the railway had not ventured within a mile and a half of it when it pushed its way north from London, and Hendon was specially anxious not to promote facilities. A mile and a half to and from the station was a great protection against the speculative builder, and the old and spacious houses of Hendon in their old and spacious gardens felt secure. They spread themselves round the famous Crescent and looked out lazily across the valley to Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Then one day, some twelve years ago, Hendon heard some disquieting news. The "tube," which was at that time burrowing its way under London in all directions, had decided to come out to Golder's Green. True, Golder's Green was a good two miles away, but the project was accompanied by the announcement of a service of motor busses from the new "tube" terminus at Golder's Green to the Bell at Hendon; whilst the old-world peace and quietness of Hendon was actually held out as an attraction to the business man in a hurry, desiring to live far away from "the noise of the great metropolis." Well, the "tube" came, of course, as did also the motor busses to the Bell. But, in those days, motor busses were very much at the beginning of their history, and, for a long time, the hill defied them. Again and again were they found derelict at its foot whilst the enterprising business man in a hurry had to walk it. Then, for a while, a horse bus was put on the road and Hendon breathed freely. The man who could contemplate two miles on a horse bus as the last experience in his home coming, and the first in his setting forth, might be an interloper, but he certainly would not be impossible, from a Hendon point of view.

It was only, of course, putting off the evil day. The motor bus was bound to win in the long run, and did win, and, before long, it was snorting up the hill in a swirl of dust, whilst desirable estates on both sides of the road were coming into the market, and being laid out on model lines. Hendon had to make the best of it, and did make the best of it. After all, it need not go into town that way, and, as long as the glorious view from the Crescent and the peace of the fields and lanes away toward Mill Hill and Tottenham remained uninvaded, it did not greatly matter. Then came the aerodrome. And before very long, first a few dozens, later a few hundreds, and later still a few thousands of people discovered that one of the best places to see the flying was from the Crescent at Hendon and from the fields and lanes close by. At first the Crescent was indignant. It anticipated all kinds of horrors and an end to all its peace. But, after a time, it modified its views. In spite of itself, it began to take a great interest in flying. It built little grand stands at the ends of its spacious gardens. It invited its friends on a Saturday afternoon, and when the enterprising farmer who owned the fields charged for admission, supplied a really creditable band, and generally did his best to make an affair of each event, the Crescent surrendered with good grace. And the more so because it found, when the flying was over, and the crowds had gone home, that the wonderful view across the valley toward Harrow-on-the-Hill was just as beautiful as ever, and that if a stray aeroplane, away on a late quest, shot up suddenly

into the evening sky, why that was only an added beauty. During the Great War, the flying meeting disappeared, and Hendon settled down to grim and tremendous business, but, now that the fighting is over, many are wondering, including, no doubt, the Crescent, if "flying at Hendon" will reappear, or if flying has left all that kind of thing behind.

Notes and Comments

FORTY-ONE years ago, it is worth while to remember, the Creek Indians built the Council House which they now sell to the city of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, for \$100,000, thus performing their last act as a nation. The Council House was built nine or ten years after the tribe had adopted a written constitution, and was the center of Creek government, under the United States, until 1906, when Oklahoma became a State, and the tribal government of the Creeks passed over into government by state and federal authority. Something less than a century ago the Creeks emigrated from Alabama, after ceding their lands to the United States, and were compensated by holdings in the new territory whose then unsuspected richness in oil afterward made the emigrants a rich Indian nation. The experiment in self-government, however, was only a partial success; and now, with the sale of its Council House, the Creek nation finally disappears.

TRAVELING by air comes nearer when one reads the names of the streets in the advance air map that those commercially interested in this development have now had constructed. California Street runs from New York to San Francisco, and New York Highway, but why not spell it High Way and be perfectly accurate? extends westward from the northern boundary of Greater New York to Oakland, California. New Orleans Street will run from New Orleans to Montreal; and, broadly speaking, according to intentions, all over and above the United States will extend a kind of net of invisible streets, highways, and lanes, made intelligible to the air-traveler at night by powerful lights on the ground and illuminated balloons anchored at intervals. Thus far, of course, the plan exists only on paper, but it is a reasonable indication of what now seems an inevitable development.

SO MANY and so pressing are the inquiries concerning the best way of filling income tax blanks, in the United States, that experts are now telling individual inquirers to use their best judgment and go ahead on their own account, the main thing being to have the blanks filled and in the hands of the Internal Revenue Collector by March 15. But that is not the only important thing. There is always to be remembered that first installment on the easy payment plan.

IN ESTABLISHING fifteen rifle ranges in different parts of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy may also have established fifteen substitutes for the saloon; he has, at any rate, put the seal of government approval on a sport that often interests young men keenly enough to make them willing to forgo anything that interferes with acquiring skill at it. And in effecting the transition from open bars to universal prohibition the revived interest in marksmanship with a rifle may be more important than one at first thought imagines.

SUPPOSEDLY authentic biographical sketches of Governor Frank Orren Lowden, of Illinois, have it that he was graduated from the University of Minnesota, and that he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish-American War, when, in fact, the University of Iowa is his alma mater and his military title came to him through service in the Illinois National Guard. It is quite as difficult for men coming into general public notice, as Governor Lowden is at the present time, to adjust their careers to current biographical sketches as it becomes, later, to live up to some of them.

JUST what it costs the liquor interests to get a no-license town to change its vote to license it would be difficult to say, but, whatever it costs, the price, at this juncture, is altogether too high. On July 1 next the fickle license town will have to adjust itself at length to a settled policy on the liquor question.

INDUSTRIAL discussion has brought to remembrance the back room of an inn at Rochdale, England, and the rainy night, some seventy-five years ago, when twelve men met there and organized the "Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers." They agreed to accumulate a common fund, buy merchandise, and sell it to members of the society at slightly more than cost, thus starting a system that has been spreading ever since. There are, no doubt, many cooperative societies the members of which have never heard of the Rochdale organization, and the word "cooperative" is used to indicate low prices for merchandise in stores which have no cooperative membership. Taken altogether, however, at least in America, such organizations for community buying and selling have remained too small a drop in the trade bucket to affect general conditions.

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE W. GOETHALS, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and latterly conspicuously identified with the United States Shipping Board and with other war-time activities, has returned to civil life as a retired officer of the United States Army. To do this it was necessary for him, at the last, to relinquish his duties as assistant to the chief of the general staff and director of purchase, storage, and traffic, to Brig.-Gen. George W. Barr, who has been his chief aid. When Major-General Goethals is entirely free to go and come as he pleases, it is understood that he will have charge of the rehabilitation of a large area of the devastated territory of France, a post for which he is well fitted.

THE Chicago Federation of Labor is not going to permit itself, or its name, to be used by the liquor interests. Above all things, it is going to give no sort of countenance to the "No Beer, No Work" slogan. Members of the Chicago Federation of Labor, it is interesting to note, are for the most part men of family who own comfortable homes in local option suburbs.